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NO SEED DEALER really guarantees seed results and we will not pretend to do so. We cannot give any warranty, express or implied as to the description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we may send out, and we cannot be responsible for the crop.

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We are very careful to have all shipments delivered to the Railway or Express Company in first-class condition, properly tagged or marked. However shipments are sometimes delayed or lost. In such cases we will do what we can to have such shipment traced for you, but we cannot assume the errors of transportation and be responsible for delayed or lost shipments, or for shortages occasioned in transit. If your shipment is not received promptly, make due allowance of time before writing us about it. If you do write, please give us the date and number of our invoice of the shipment, and we will do all we can to get it to you.

ORDER EARLY: As delays and errors in transportation are the exception and not the rule, you need not expect any delay in your case, but it is best to order early. You allow your Seeds to arrive in plenty of time for planting. And you are also sure to get just what you want. Send in your order EARLY

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TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Sherman, Texas, January 1st, 1927

We want to thank our customers for the loyal support given this business during the past. Without this support we could not succeed and we take this opportunity to thank each and every one of you and assure you that we are trying to render a service to the farmers and gardeners of the South that is worth while.

What shall I plant in 1927? This is a question that many farmers are asking at this time. We cannot tell you what to plant, however, we would suggest that you plant more feed stuff and we would also like to see more chickens, cows and hogs on the farm. Each farmer should have a large garden which will supply him with all the vegetables needed. Raise enough feed to take care of your stock and turn your Cotton into a surplus or cash crop.

Heretofore practically all seeds have been sacked in burlap bags due to the fact that burlap bags were from 8 cents to 12 cents cheaper than cotton. In order to do our part, we are arranging to put all our seeds in cotton bags instead of burlap bags, providing we can get the kind of cotton bag that is needed to hold seeds and stand the rough handling they will receive in shipping. If the merchants and farmers would insist on everything they buy in bags to be sacked in cotton bags and if they were to use cotton bagging for their cotton, we believe the price of cotton would soon adjust itself with very little expense to anyone.

Cotton bags, after being emptied, can be used by the farmer for a great many different purposes where burlap bags cannot be used, and although cotton bags may cost a fraction more than burlap, yet due to the many uses that can be derived from the cotton bag, it is really cheaper than burlap. Let's all pull together and try to place the price of cotton where the farmer can make some money from his time and labor.

We are better prepared this year with the best and most powerful machinery for recleaning and preparing our seeds in the best possible manner. Ordinary seeds can be obtained anywhere. SQUARE BRAND Seeds are the result of our experience and facilities which enables us to buy and reclean the very best seeds on the market. Practically all the seed we sell is grown on contract for us, and for that reason we can tell you the origin and source of supply. Can the dealer you buy from now, tell you that?

Remember—we want you to succeed, whether you are operating on a small or large scale. Send us your inquiries for our careful attention. We are here to serve you, and this service does not cost you a cent.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous year, we remain,

Yours for better seeds,
SHERMAN SEED COMPANY

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BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH

Culture One pint of beans will sow about 100 feet of drill, from 1 to 1½ bushels being allowed to the acre. While most varieties of beans especially wax, are very tender, and should not be planted in the latitude of Norfolk before the beginning of April, if one is disposed to take some risk, sowings may be made as early as the 17th of March. If a succession is desired, plant at intervals of about 2 weeks until August. Prepare the ground well, manure lightly and plant 1½ inches deep, in rows 2½ feet apart, allowing 4 to 6 inches between green kinds, and 6 to 8 between the wax. Keep well cultivated, always drawing the earth to the plants, but avoid working the ground when it is wet or when dew is on the beans, as it is apt to cause "rust."

DWARF GREEN PODDED BEANS

Black Valentine This variety, sometimes called King of the Earlies, continues to hold its popularity on account of its earliness, hardness and productiveness. The attractive round green pods are nearly straight and while not stringless, are of good quality when young. A great favorite with Southern Market Gardeners, as it will withstand unfavorable weather conditions when sown early in the spring better than any other sort. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Bountiful Whether for early market, or the home garden, this is the most desirable flat green-podded bean. It is extra early, hardy and enormous bearer, and the long, handsome pods are stringless and of excellent quality, and it is growing in favor each season. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Red Valentine For nearly 50 years our market gardener's strain of Red Valentine was one of the great trucking beans of the South. Except, however, for planting in mid-summer, it has been superseded by the Black Valentine. The pods are of medium length, curved, of good quality but not stringless. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

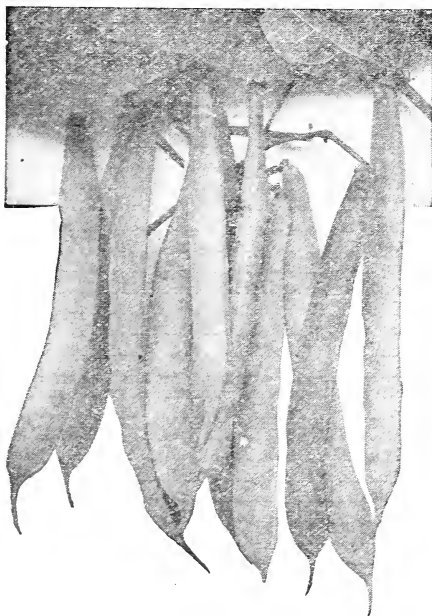
Full Measure A fine medium early stringless green pod bean of splendid quality. The pods are round and fairly straight. A good sort for mid-season and fall crop. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1 A late variety, popular with canners and more largely grown by market gardeners for the fall crop than any other variety. The pods are nearly round, medium long, and while not entirely stringless, are of splendid quality. Very prolific. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lb.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod This is an exceedingly productive and handsome variety. The plants are very hardy and productive. The pods are large and nearly round, somewhat similar to the Burpee's Stringless, but a little longer and straighter and a slightly lighter color, and mature a few days later. The quality is good for snaps for home use, as well as suitable for the market. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Extra Early Refugee Similar to the Refugee or 1000 to 1, but much earlier. Pods slightly stringy, but brittle and tender. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Tennessee Green Pod A very hardy and healthy bean of recent introduction; is a good yielder of large, very flat pods, 6 to 7 inches long, dark green color and excellent flavor. Not entirely stringless. Its chief recommendations are earliness and vigor. This fine variety is planted very extensively in the South. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Beans

Long Yellow Six Weeks An old standard variety, very hardy, productive and early. Pods nearly 6 inches long, flat and light green in color. Slightly stringy and of medium quality. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Longfellow or French Market This perfectly round, green podded bean is tender and prolific and one of the best varieties for home or nearby market. The pods are of fine quality, nearly stringless, straight and round. The plants grow 14 to 16 inches high, bearing edible pods in about 40 days. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Stringless Green Pod (Burpee's) This is one of the most popular and best of the stringless varieties. It is earlier than the Valentine, absolutely stringless, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods are long and straight, round, meaty, of green color, and remain tender and crisp a long time after maturity, and are of excellent flavor. Seed of medium size and length, yellowish brown. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

DWARF WAX PODDED BEANS

Currie's Rust Proof Wax An improvement on the old Golden Wax, and once the standard black-seeded variety; flat, golden yellow, but not of the best quality. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

SQUARE BRAND TESTED SEEDS

Davis White Kidney Wax One of the most popular flat-podded wax beans. Long, handsome, yellow pods of fine quality. Seed medium large, kidney shaped, clear white. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Improved Golden Wax One of the best Snap Beans, with golden yellow pod of excellent flavor. Medium in length, straight and oval. Seed white and mottled brown, round in shape. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu., (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

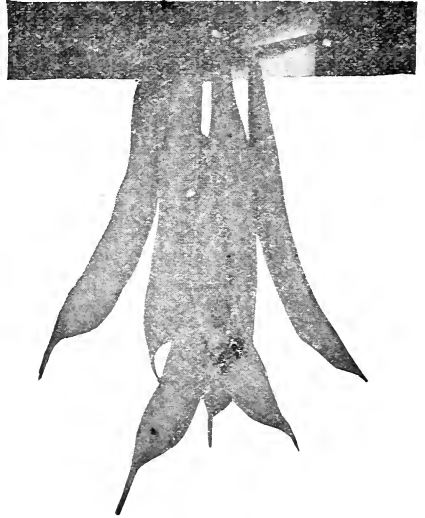
Wardwell Kidney Wax Robust in growth and most prolific, with long flat pods of rich lemon-yellow. The pods are remarkable for their meatiness, fine flavor, brittleness and practical freedom from strings. Very early and a market gardener's favorite. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu., (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Webber Wax A high quality, flat-podded, stringless variety of the season of Wardwell's. Pod broad and bright yellow. Plants very vigorous and productive. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Hodson Wax Extremely vigorous, very hardy and productive, though rather late. Very large, flat and curved pods. Holds up well for shipping to market. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Sure Crop Wax A most prolific cropper of superlative quality. Pods rich yellow and slightly curved, very meaty and sweet and perfectly stringless at all stages. Many gardeners prefer this variety to all others in existence. We highly recommend it. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Dwarf German or Black Wax A very early dwarf growing variety, will stand close planting; very prolific, pods medium length, stringless and nearly round, of creamy white color. Seed small, oblong, solid black. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.



Black Wax Beans

BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING

Kentucky Wonder Sometimes called Old Homestead. This is no doubt the most popular and practically useful of the green podded pole beans for use as snaps. It is early, very prolific, with showy pods of the most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are very long, often measuring 9 to 10 inches, and are light green in color, curved and twisted nearly round, and are very crisp when young, becoming irregular and spongy as they ripen. Seed long oval, slightly flattened, dun colored. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (60 lbs.), \$9.60; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Kentucky Wonder Wax This is one of the earliest of the wax podded sorts, and similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder, but the pods are broader. The pods are very long, handsome, light yellow, often over 8 inches long, very fleshy, brittle but stringy. Seed medium sized, oval, flattened, very irregular, usually somewhat shriveled, dark brown. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

White Kentucky Wonder (Green Pod) This is truly a grand pole bean for home gardens and in this respect excels anything I know of. The pods are large and fill perfectly, and in the "snap" stage are deep green in color, meaty, stringless and of the finest flavor. When allowed to ripen the shell beans of pure white are most excellent for winter use. Seed small, oval, white in color. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

White Creaseback This variety is valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all its pods within a short time. The vines are medium-sized, hardy and moderately productive. The pods measure 5 to 6 inches long, uniform, round and slender, slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained, good quality and dark green color. Seed small, oval, white. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Burger's Stringless Green Pod Pods uniform, straight, six to eight inches long, of a rich green color and very meaty; entirely stringless. The beans are pure white and fine for winter use. Excellent quality. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Lazy Wife Pole Beans Pods of medium dark green color, broad, thick and very fleshy, and retain their rich, tender qualities until nearly ripe; dried beans are round and pure white in color. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

LIMA BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING

King of the Garden An improved strain of the Large White Lima. The pods are about an inch longer, proportionately wider, and uniformly 4-seeded. The vines are hardy and bear abundantly. This is a standard sort and one of the best for main crop. The seed are very large, ovoid, flat, white, with slight greenish tinge. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Carolina Sieve or Small Lima This is the true Butter Bean. The seed beans are very small and white. The plants are of large growth, very early, vigorous and productive, and will stand more heat and drouth than any other of the Limas, and are one of the best for planting in the South. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Florida Butter Bean The only true pole lima sure to get pods from earliest of the season's blooms. It blooms and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting for cool nights as do other pole lima varieties. Will make an abundant crop under seasonal conditions that cause other varieties to fail. Seeds of the small lima or Sieva size, but are speckled white and brownish red. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

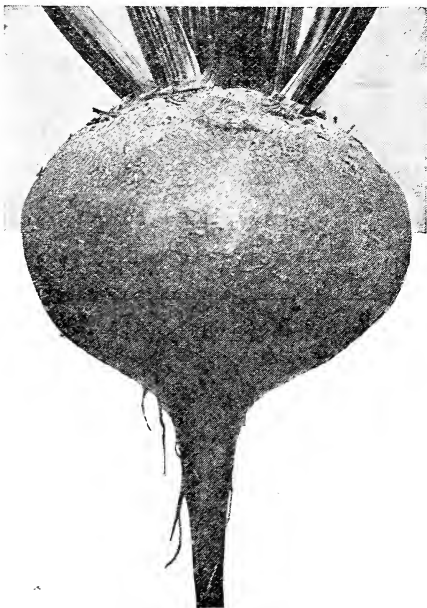
LIMA BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH

Henderson Bush One of the most valuable of the bush varieties owing to its extreme hardiness, earliness and productiveness. The plants are without runners, but continue to grow and set until stopped by frost. The leaves are small and very dark green. The pods are small, about 3 inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans, which are of excellent quality either green shelled or dry. This variety is much in favor with the canners and none better for the home garden. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Fordhook Bush This is the only variety with a stiff, erect bush form habit, branching freely, but branches of upright growth. The pods are produced in large clusters, medium green, about 5 inches long and each containing 4 to 5 large beans of the finest quality. Seed large, irregular, oval, very thick, white, with greenish tinge. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$2.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$4.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$17.00; 100 lbs., \$27.00.

Jackson Wonder Bush Sometimes called the Speckled or Grandma Butter Bean. Most prolific of all bush limas and fully adapted to all parts of the South. Flourishes in driest weather and practically drought-proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 10 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, continues to bear until frost kills the plant. Good for summer use or as a winter shell bean. Seed of brownish speckled color. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$17.50; 100 lbs., \$27.00.

BEETS, GARDEN, STOCK AND SUGAR



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

Culture One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first of July. Sow in rows from 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin to from 4 to 6 inches. About 6 pounds of seed to the acre for garden or stock feed. If you are sowing for sugar about 2 pounds of seed to the acre. For general crop, sow about March 15th to May 15th. The soil best adapted for beet culture is a light, sandy loam, must be well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Young beet plants make a fine quality of "greens" and are superior to spinach or turnips for this purpose.

Crosby's Egyptian Our market gardeners strain of this well-known and desirable beet is really more like the Eclipse than the original Egyptian, from which it was selected by Mr. Josiah Crosby. The roots are flattened globe-shaped and of a bright red color, and of splendid quality. The tops resemble those of the older variety, being few in number and small. Good for both market and the home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Detroit None of the globe-shaped beets for the main crop are as dark in color as this, and it is also remarkable for uniformity in size and shape. The skin is very smooth, the flesh crisp, tender, sweet, and extremely tenacious of its brilliant color, and for this reason is preferred by canners. Southern growers, however, prefer Early Wonder and Market Gardener's strain of Crosby Egyptian. Northern and Western gardeners use it quite largely. A splendid kind for home and market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Long Smooth An improved stock of the old long blood beet, roots quite long, almost cylindrical, well colored, uniform in size, but late in maturing. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Dewing's Blood Turnip A second early dark, blood-turnip-shaped variety with a medium sized top. It is grown quite extensively for a pit beet to sell through the winter and is a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Swiss Chard The yellowish-green leaves are used as greens and the thick middle rib may be cooked as a separate dish and served creamed with butter and a little vinegar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Early Blood Turnip An extra selected, smooth, dark red beet of uniform size and first-class quality. One of the best for main crop, also for sowing in May or June to make late beets for storing for winter. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Eclipse Once largely used by market gardeners, this handsome beet has been superseded in most sections by Early Wonder, Crosby's Egyptian, and Detroit. The roots are round, slightly top-shaped, and of a bright red color. A good sort for the home garden, for both early and mid-season sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Early Wonder A splendid variety and recommended to market gardeners who desire an extra early outdoor beet of desirable shape and color. The root is globular-shaped, of a beautiful blood-red and of splendid quality. Its uniform size, shape, color, and excellent keeping qualities have made it deservedly popular with both home and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00.

STOCK BEETS

Golden Giant The largest yellow mangel; the roots are smooth, even in shape, and have small tops. The roots grow half out of the ground; the flesh is a yellowish white, firm and sweet. This is one of the best keeping and heaviest yielding varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Mammoth Long Red An improved strain of the Long Red, which grows very large and well out of the ground. It has long, straight roots of a medium red color, and does best on light soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Sludstrup This variety has been repeatedly awarded the highest honors in the Danish Agricultural Exhibitions. The color is reddish yellow, and while the roots do not grow as long as those of the Mammoth Long Red, the growth is more above ground, thicker and heavier. A most desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$4.00.

CABBAGE

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 8 ounces will give enough plants for an acre. For early spring cabbage, sow ¼ of an inch deep from the middle of September to the middle of October, and when the plants are large enough, transplant in rows 2½ feet apart, leaving about 15 inches between the plants, but many successful growers are now setting them as close as 12 inches. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in cold frames in December, or in a gentle hot-bed the last of February; give plenty of air at proper times in order to harden the plants and transplant in the open ground as soon as the weather permits. For a summer crop, sowings may be made in March until the middle of May. For winter cabbage sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and Savoy from middle of May to last of July, transplanting when large enough; late cabbage should be set 3 feet apart and not less than 13 inches in the row. It is useless to attempt the cultivation of this crop without deep and thorough plowing or spading and an abundance of rich, well-decomposed manure or suitable substitutes. Frequent stirring of the soil is essential especially when seasonable rains are lacking. Each time the ground is worked it should be drawn up a little more around the stem until the head begins to form, when one final, thorough cultivation should be given. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills or in hills, and afterwards thinning to the proper distance in the row.

Early Jersey Wakefield This most excellent variety is the earliest and surest heading of first cabbages for the market or home garden. Most market gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. The plants are exceedingly hardy, not only resisting cold but other unfavorable conditions. They are compact and erect or slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and a deep green. The stem is short. The heads are of medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of excellent quality. Pure-Bred Long Island Seed Only. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

Charleston Wakefield The grandest spring variety in existence. Our super-selected stock has been developed to meet the specifications of market gardeners who know that their success has been due to their appreciation of good seeds and care in the purchase of them. They appreciate that their cost is of little consequence compared to their inherent strength and breeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.50 postpaid.

Glory of Enkhuizen The second early variety is very sure heading and of excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large, rather spreading outer leaves which are noticeably curved and frilled. The heads are globular or nearly round, very solid and of large size for so early a variety. This sort is becoming a great favorite among our South Texas customers, who plant thousands of acres for shipping to Northern markets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

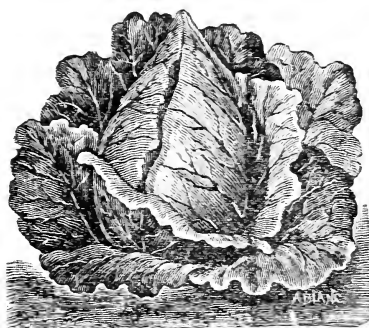
Succession The most celebrated second early variety of cabbage in cultivation. It stands today unrivalled as a second-early or main crop sort. The heads become solid long before they are fully grown, so that though immature, heads of satisfactory size may be cut long before it is at its best. This quality, combined with its ability to stand well without splitting, makes it available for use over a longer season than most other sorts. The heads are of medium size, very firm and solid, averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but are frequently larger. Average weight 12 to 15 pounds, although our growers have produced cabbages from our seed to weigh 25 pounds. Our strain is remarkable for its purity, truthness to type and uniformity. We offer Long Island grown seed only, stock that is dependable. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.50, postpaid.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch The best and largest early flat cabbage for the South. Unquestionably it is the finest bred and earliest of the very large (weighs 17 to 25 lbs.) cabbage and the most solid headed, thoroughbred of its class. It is a dwarf, compact grower, allowing close planting, a sure header, most uniform in growth, attractive in appearance, free from any coarseness, and of splendid quality. Practically every plant will form a very large, solid head and mature earlier than any variety of equal size. It is highly suitable for every growing season. For fall and early spring planting it is unexcelled. The plants are short-stemmed, compact, and upright with comparatively few and short leaves. The heads are large for the size of the plant, nearly round and somewhat flattened, close, firm and very solid. If you want the best early flat-headed cabbage, plant Stein's Early Flat Dutch, and you will not be disappointed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

Danish Ball Head Very hardy, sure-heading, very solid, of good quality. The plants are vigorous and compact, with stems of medium length. The heads are medium size, round, very solid, and heavy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.50, postpaid.

Large Late Flat Dutch The best type of late Flat Dutch ever introduced in the South. Largely planted by our local gardeners. The plants are very hardy, comparatively slow growing, but very sure heading, stem rather short. The plants are exceptionally vigorous, with very large, broad, spreading outer leaves, which are moderately smooth or very slightly waved. This is considered by many as the standard very large late cabbage for home garden and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.50, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. The heads are exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. The plants are vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth. The leaves are medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. This is a most excellent sort, both for market and home garden. Our strain produces the characteristic large, round heads that for solidity and excellent quality make this variety so valuable. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and uniformity of maturity. It's the best-bred seed that produces the maximum results. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Stein's Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

class crop with regularity, and be ready for market in 70 to 80 days from sowing seeds, it is this one. Pure Long Island seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

Monster Surehead A dark blue-green, hard-headed, medium sized cabbage that has captured the approval of nearly every big commercial trucker in Southwest Texas and along the Gulf Coast. The plants are rather upright, allowing closer planting than the late flat Dutch types; stems rather short. The heads are large, broad, thick, and somewhat flattened, compact, very solid, and of exceptional quality. For sureness in heading and regularity in growth, this variety heads the list, and its adaptability to soils and climates is the dominating feature so conspicuously responsible for its great popularity. Monster Surehead will discount any other flathead type of cabbage and excel it in earliness, hardness and size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.50, postpaid.

Pe-Tsai or Chinese Cabbage This variety is straight short-leaved, which we import direct from Northern China. It makes a solid head, with few outer leaves, and is the most desirable type to plant. Grows very quickly, being ready to eat in 60 days. The seed should not be sown during hot weather. Start the plants in a bed and transplant to about 15 inches apart in the row. It is very palatable if boiled like cabbage, but must be cooked quickly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

Earliest Flat Dutch A splendid and profitable extra early, flat-headed cabbage. It is the rival of the famous Wakefield. Heads are four to five pounds in weight, leaves smooth. May be set 16 to 18 inches in the row. Our trials show 95 per cent mature heads in 90 days from transplanting. In our opinion, if there is any variety of cabbage that will produce a first-

CARROTS

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 2 to 5 pounds are allowed to the acre. Carrots ought to be sown in light fertile soil, which has been heavily manured for the previous crop, as fresh manure tends to encourage side roots and irregularity of shape. Sow in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart, leaving 3 or 4 inches between the plants. For a late crop sow during July, using the stump-rooted or half long varieties. Carrots seed are very slow in germinating, and should be rolled in firmly to prevent evaporation of moisture while the seeds are sprouting. The same culture given to beets will suit carrots, especial care being taken to keep weeds from getting a start.

Chantenay One of the handsomest of all Carrots is this fine stump-rooted variety, universally esteemed by market gardeners; somewhat like the Oxheart, but smaller in diameter, it grows about 6 inches long and is of the best quality. One of the best bunching varieties, and equally as good for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

Danvers Although only half long, this orange carrot will produce as great a weight per acre as any other sort, and it is therefore useful for stock as well as for the table. The flesh is closely grained, with little core, and the shape so smoothly cylindrical that it makes a particularly attractive root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

Oxheart or Guerande The Guerande strain carrot is intermediate between the Half-Long and the French Horn, and is entirely distinct in its characteristics. It is a thick oval in shape, having a diameter of from three to four inches at the neck, and is rich orange in color. On hard, stiff soil, carrots of the stump-rooted class do much better than larger growing varieties, and are more easily dug when mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

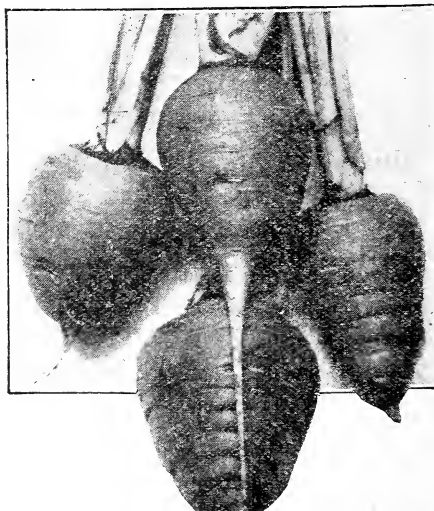
St. Valery Gardeners who like the Danvers Carrot are sure to be pleased with this, as it has the same fine quality and is of more attractive shape. It is about two-thirds the length of the Long Orange, and is much more symmetrical, tapering sharply to a point. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture The same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and, if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and they would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as Cabbage.

Extra Early Snowball There is no better Cauliflower for Southern growers, and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest in head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$18.00, postpaid.

Dry Weather A very large second early variety, producing immense compact heads, with remarkable heat-resisting qualities. Does well when grown for a fall crop. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00; lb., \$18.00, postpaid.



Oxheart Carrot

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.

Grayson County, Texas, Feb. 26, 1926.

Dear Sirs: I have planted your seeds for the past two years, they are the best I ever used.

Yours truly,
J. L. CLEAVES.

COLLARDS

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow from March to July as directed for cabbage, either in beds to be transplanted when large enough, or in rows where the plants are to stand. The rows should be 3 feet apart, with the plants set 24 to 30 inches in the row.

Southern Short Stem A great favorite in the South, where it will live and flourish, and yield a bountiful return in places where it would be almost impossible to raise cabbage heads. Though quite coarse in flavor until touched by frost, it then becomes peculiarly sweet and tender. The crop is usually quite profitable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

SWEET AND ROASTING EAR CORN

A pint weighs about three-quarters of a pound. A bushel of Sweet Corn weighs about 56 lbs., and a bushel of Sugar Corn weighs about 40 lbs.

Culture One-half pint of corn is sufficient for a row of 100 feet, 6 to 10 quarts being allowed to the acre. Plant from April to July, one inch deep in rows 3 feet apart, leaving 18 inches between the plants. The small extra early varieties may be planted as close as 2 feet if the ground has been heavily fertilized. If many side shoots appear, break them off and keep the soil well cultivated around the stalks. As sugar corns are very sensitive to cold and damp weather, they should never be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. In shipping green corn, care must be exercised to avoid using too large a package, as it heats very easily. Ventilated baskets or crates holding a bushel make the best package.

Adam's Extra Early (Sweet Corn) A well known stock, which is largely grown by Southern shippers because it is the earliest corn in cultivation. The ears, although very small and of indifferent quality, can usually be cut about six weeks after the date of planting. A crop of this corn cannot be made upon land which is not strong and well fertilized. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (56 lbs.), \$6.00.

Stowell's Evergreen For the main crop this was long considered the most valuable variety of sugar corn, as it remains green for a long time, and is usually more exempt from worms in the ear than most sorts in the South. The grain is deep and exceptionally well flavored, but the introduction of White Evergreen has put it in second place. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (11 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (44 lbs.), \$7.00.

Adam's Early (Sweet Corn) Ten days later than the Extra Early Adams, but somewhat larger, and the leading early corn. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (56 lbs.), \$6.00.

Golden Bantam (Sugar Corn) You will find our stock of this extra early yellow sugar corn superior in both sizes and quality to most stocks offered. Although small in stalk and ear, it is still a favorite with many gardeners on account of its sweetness. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (11 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (44 lbs.), \$7.00.

White Evergreen The universal reputation of Stowell's Evergreen Sugar Corn will insure a welcome for this greatly improved strain, the cob and grain of which are both pure and white; with all the sweetness and tenderness characteristic of the old stock. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (11 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (44 lbs.), \$7.00.

Country Gentlemen All who have grown the Country Gentleman Corn agree in pronouncing it one of the very best sorts, and almost all gardeners use it for the late crop of table corn. It is of particularly fine flavor, very milky and tender and has an unusually small cob. The ears average eight inches or more in length, and a stalk will sometimes produce as many as four full-sized ears. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (11 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (44 lbs.), \$7.00.

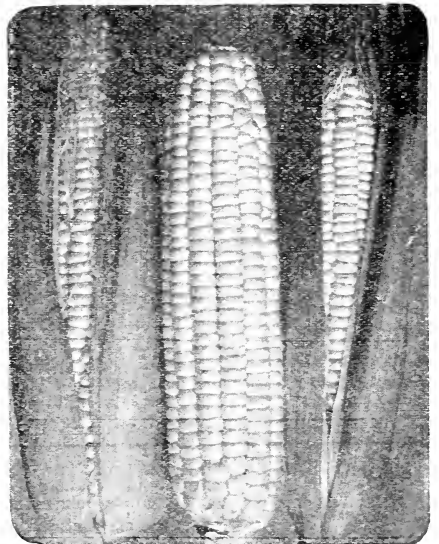
Black Mexican The grains of this corn are black when matured, but a beautiful white when young. It is very sweet, and has won great favor in many parts of the country, although it is less desirable than many other sorts. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (11 lbs.), \$2.00; bu. (44 lbs.), \$7.00.

CUCUMBER SEED

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed ½ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soils which covers seed should be worked down fine. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run; after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds that appear. Pick the cucumber as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing.

Arlington White Spine The Cucumbers are very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length, straight and a dark green color. The flesh is white, crisp, and solid, with very few seeds. Vines are vigorous and very productive. Extensively grown in some sections for market. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Klondike The fruits are very regular in size and shape, extra early, very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. It makes excellent pickles when young. Very hardy and prolific and a sure cropper. Will stay green for days after being picked. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 3c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn



About One-Third Natural Size

Davis Perfect Cucumber

basket about 6 inches square without a bottom, made by folding a slat that comes for that purpose, so as to be easily removed when the plants are set in the field. While very cheap, these give admirable results. Do not risk getting out the plants in the open ground too early, as a single cold night will sometimes seriously check the growth and probably cause the first blossoms to drop. When the weather has turned permanently warm, set them in the field in rows 4 feet wide, leaving 3 feet between plants. The ground must be very heavily manured and earth kept well drawn up around the stems. Nothing is so attractive to the potato bug, and care must be taken while the plants are small to keep them picked off daily. Outdoor sowings should not be made before May.

Black Beauty A splendid variety, popular along the entire coast, and especially valued on account of its earliness. The fruit is somewhat egg-shaped, and the color such a rich dark purple that the name of "Black Beauty" is quite justified. A very desirable sort for market, as it does not turn gray until really unfit for food. Pkt., 10c; 5 oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25; 5 lbs., \$20.00, postpaid.

Improved New York Spineless The standard, largest and best; large, oval, deep purple; early and productive. One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears large, oblong-shaped purple fruits. There are many varieties of Egg Plant offered, but we consider this superior to any other. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25; 5 lbs., \$20.00, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Culture One ounce will sow 300 feet of row. Endive is one of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow in shallow drills in April for early use and, for late use, in August and September. When 2 or 3 inches high transplant into good ground or thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown and before they are fit for the table they must be bleached. This is done by gathering the leaves together with jute twine to exclude the light and air from the inner leaves, which must be done when quite dry or they will rot. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

Large Green Curled A hardy, vigorous growing Endive with bright green, finely cut leaves. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches very readily to a rich cream color. This is a most popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Sherman Seed Co., Sherman Texas.

Dear Sirs: As regard to the catalog, I prefer the small one and I think I can speak for this entire neighborhood. It's good seed we need and not fancy pictures. We like your seed fine. Have been using them about five years and always get good results. We wish you success in your business.

MR. W. T. TODD and WIFE,
Fannin County, Texas, Rte. No. 7.

London or Improved Long Green The young cucumbers make very fine pickles. Under favorable conditions the dark green fruits grow 10 to 12 inches in length. The skin is a deep, rich green; flesh solid, crisp and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Davis Perfect This variety has gained much in favor during the past few years. The fruits measure from 7 to 9 inches in length and slightly taper at both ends. The skin is rich dark green and the flesh solid and of superb quality for slicing. Contains very few seeds. This is an all-round cucumber for home or market use. The vines are strong, healthy and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing The fruits measure from 10 to 12 inches in length. Skin dark green color, turning to brown and netted when ripe. The flesh is pure white and crisp and of mild flavor. Vines can be trained to grow on fences, wire netting, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

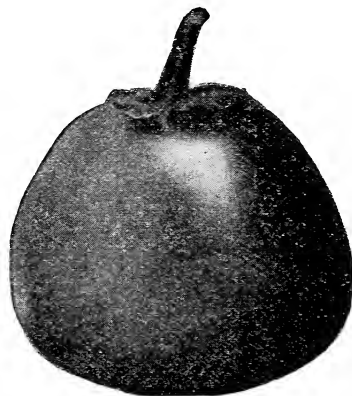
Chicago Pickling or Boston Pickling The standard variety grown for pickling purposes. It can be used for slicing when fully matured, but is pre-eminently a pickling variety. Its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness making it a favorite for that purpose. Fruits are very uniform. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Early Green Cluster The fruits are of slender form and most desirable for pickling. They are very prolific and frequently set in clusters of two and three. If the fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue to be bear long. Of excellent quality, with crisp, juicy white flesh, meaty and small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Everbearing Enormously productive and a general favorite. Fruits of every age and also blossoms may be found on a single vine, and bearing continues until frost. The first cucumbers are ready very early and the vines continue to flower and produce fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 6 ounces will usually produce enough plants to set an acre. As the seeds are not of vigorous germination and require much greater heat than is necessary or desirable for other plants, they should be carefully sown in a specially prepared hot-bed. Sow ¼ of an inch deep in February or early March and keep the sash on until the plants appear, after which air must be given on warm days. Close attention being given them during the earliest stages, as the young plant is exceedingly delicate. When 2 or 3 inches high prick them out into small pots to induce stockiness, and, if possible, transplant again into a larger size, since with every transfer the plant gains strength. Our Norfolk growers use a basket about 6 inches square without a bottom, made by folding a slat that comes for that purpose, so as to be easily removed when the plants are set in the field. While very cheap, these give admirable results. Do not risk getting out the plants in the open ground too early, as a single cold night will sometimes seriously check the growth and probably cause the first blossoms to drop. When the weather has turned permanently warm, set them in the field in rows 4 feet wide, leaving 3 feet between plants. The ground must be very heavily manured and earth kept well drawn up around the stems. Nothing is so attractive to the potato bug, and care must be taken while the plants are small to keep them picked off daily. Outdoor sowings should not be made before May.



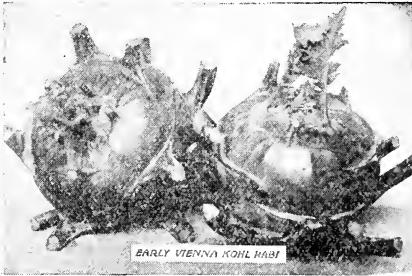
Black Beauty Egg Plant

KALE

Culture One ounce of either Green Curled or Plain Kale or 2 ounces of Scotch are sufficient 100 feet of drill. For an acre, 1½ pounds of either Green Curled or Plain, and from 3 to 7 pounds of the Scotch. Scotch Kale being particularly subject to the attacks of insects, both before and after coming up, it is necessary to sow it very thickly. Scotch Kale should be sown from the first to the last of August, and the Green Curled from the middle of August until the first of October. Plain Kale is sown nearly all the year round, either in drills or broadcast, and should be sown at intervals of 10 days in order to always have it tender. Sow ½ inch deep in rows 2½ feet apart, allowing from 6 to 10 inches between the plants, and cultivate as cabbage. Kale, being a very strong feeder, heavy manuring is necessary to make a good crop, and whenever the leaves show a tendency to turn yellow a top-dressing of guano should be given at once.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch

it is never very tender, it is less desirable for family use than Curled Siberian, but is much prettier, and, as a rule, more profitable for market. It is exceedingly dwarf, averaging little more than a foot in height and spreading widely, this habit of growth giving such protection to the stalk that cold weather rarely affects the plant. The leaves are intricately and most beautifully curled, and being hard and stiff, carry perfectly when packed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

KOHL-RABI

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. For an acre 1½ pounds. Sow ½ inch deep from April to July, at intervals of 4 weeks, as the bulbs are best when gathered young and tender, which is usually when they are 2 or 3 inches in diameter. The rows are usually made 18 inches apart, and the plants are thinned from 6 to 10 inches, the thinnings being transplanted if wanted. Work well to keep down weeds, but avoid throwing any earth in the crown.

Early White Vienna The best variety of this useful vegetable, the edible part of which is the enlarged globe-shaped stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50.

LETTUCE

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 8 ounces will produce enough plants to set out an acre. To raise the best of lettuce, rich soil with plenty of humus is needed, and we particularly recommend that it be planted after clover, whenever possible. Norfolk truckers treat the head varieties in the same way as cabbage, sowing the seed the last week of September in beds ¼ of an inch deep, and setting the plants in the open field during November. While lettuce may be set in rows 18 inches apart, it is generally set in beds 4 feet wide with 4 rows to the base, leaving 9 inches between the plants. Shelter from the wind is of such immense advantage that if no natural wind breaks are available it pays handsomely to provide artificial ones made from cornstalks or cheap lumber. For the family garden, seed may be sown as late as October in a warm sheltered bed, protecting it during severe weather with a covering of straw, or it may be transplanted into cold frames to head during the winter. For a succession, sow in bed from the last of March to the middle of May, covering the seed thinly as directed, but taking care to firm the surface. For several years lettuce has been in great demand during November and December, and large quantities are now grown for that market, the seed being drilled from the middle of July to the middle of August in 10-inch rows on beds 4 feet wide at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre, and thinned to 9 inches when large enough.

Black Seeded Big Boston Almost identical with the White Seeded Big Boston described above. In certain sections the Black Seeded Variety is preferred by growers, who found under their conditions the heads are even more tightly folded. The heart is brittle, juicy and of a bright, golden yellow color. Stands shipping well. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

Hanson Improved Large size heads and uniformly smooth heading. The heart is solid and beautifully blanched. Crisp, mild and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

Black-Seeded Simpson A standard variety making a thick bunch of crisp, light yellowish green leaves. The heads grow to enormous size, but are loose and not tightly folded. Easily grown and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson This loose heading variety is one of the oldest and most widely known in America. The heads are large, light green, and the leaves are much crumpled. Grows quickly and is hardy. It forms a tight bunch of leaves at the center of the plant which are of excellent quality. It does well in frames and open. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 6.25, postpaid.

Prizehead Early One of the best known and most popular of all varieties of lettuce. The plants are medium large, and are composed of many curly leaves. The foliage is bright green, shaded with light brown. It is one of the best home garden varieties, as it grows quickly and makes a lot of good eating leaves of remarkable good flavor. It is strictly non-heading, but makes a large and distinct bunch of leaves at the heart when mature. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

New York or Los Angeles Lettuce Produces immense heads as solid as cabbage, often 15 to 16 inches across. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy-white, crisp, delicious and very tender. It is a very strong, robust growing variety, resists both hot and dry weather, and is slow to run to seed. The outer leaves are attractive deep green, broad, frilled at edges. It is the variety so largely grown in California and shipped to Eastern markets. Our stock is procured from a reliable source and can be depended upon to produce excellent results. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00, postpaid.

Iceberg Crisp Leaf Type—For forcing or home gardens. A beautiful as well as useful variety. Exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp-leaved" hardheader. Splendid for open ground planting, or for forcing. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly fold and blanch to a beautiful white. Outer leaves are crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00, postpaid.

California Cream Butter Butter Head Type—Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads are large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly the highest grade of the purest strain. You will be delighted with this sweet juicy lettuce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50, postpaid.



Big Boston Lettuce

Big Boston Big Boston is of the Butter Head Type. Ours is perfection in this variety, and you cannot buy a Big Boston Lettuce at any price that is superior to our strain. The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow. It is a standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round firm heading variety, and makes good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of Big Boston is the surest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

May King Butter Head Type—Medium small, light green, tinged very slightly at edges with brown. Early and especially suitable for all outdoor culture in the South, heads attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts in open ground. Also extensively used for forcing, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality in the shortest time. May King is a very compact grower and is very desirable for home garden use as well as for marketing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50; postpaid.

MUSKMELON AND CANTALOUPE SEED

Culture Melons thrive best in light, rich soil. Plant just as soon as the ground is warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety; in each hill apply a shovelful of well-rotted manure or a handful of commercial fertilizer, well mixed with the soil. Plant about 12 seeds to each hill, covering with about 1 inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are pretty well developed, keep the hoe and cultivator going. Gradually thin out to 2 plants to the hill. When the vines begin to run freely, stop cultivation, except after a heavy rain. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in the dirt bands in the hot bed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insects and fungus foes as are cucumber and squash vines. Early and repeated spraying with Pyrox, Arsenate of Lead, Black Leaf 40, Bordeaux Mixture, or any other good spray material will help wonderfully. Use a packet to about 15 hills; 1 ounce to 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds to the acre.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford This is the most popular and finest of all green fleshed melons. The vines are of sturdy, healthy growth, comparatively short, and branch freely. They set a large number of fruit close to the hill. The melons are even and regular in form, nearly round or slightly oval. The skin is green, turning to a peculiar gray color when fit for shipping. The melons have a small seed cavity, and the portion of flesh immediately surrounding it is tinged with a golden color. The flesh is green and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind. The melons weigh about one and one-half pounds and are firm and solid. Excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Burrel Gem A pink-meated Rocky Ford that is a great commercial variety; an abundant yielder, often producing 15 to 25 melons to the hill. The meat is a rich golden color, very thick and fine grained. The flavor cannot be surpassed. The seed is closely in place in three lobes and does not easily shake loose. The rind is covered with a closely packed gray netting, except the narrow strip between the ribs, which is not netted. The shape is ideal, averaging 6 inches long, and tapering at the end. Matures in about 75 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00 postpaid.

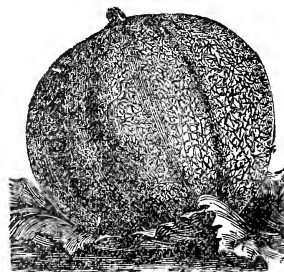
Banana Muskmelon Long fruits having a banana like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches long. The salmon flesh is thick and delicious in flavor. An excellent home garden variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Texas Cannon Ball It is very desirable for home use and nearby markets in all sections of the South. Medium in maturity and size and round of shape. Its flavor is delicious and the dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof. The seed cavity is small, and ripens close to the rind. Very prolific and hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid.

Pollock 10-25 (Salmon Fleshed) It is the only melon used to any great extent in the shipping districts of Colorado and California. It is a pink meated cantaloupe and by all odds the most successful of any introduction of the Rockyford types. The fruits are extremely uniform, heavily netted with no trace of ribs, and the vines are rust resistant. It is fairly early and its long distance shipping qualities are surpassed by no other melon. The melon cuts with a golden center, gradually shading out to emerald green near the rind. Pollock 10-25 suits the commercial grower, for it produces abundantly of even, well-sized, netted melons which pack evenly and get on the market as early as other similar sorts. So uniform are they that if decently picked there is scarcely a cull left as waste. You can bank on this sort. It is unquestionably the finest Rockyford melon introduced in many years. The seed we offer you is saved from crown cut fruits only. Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 6.25, postpaid.

Honey Dew Honey Dew requires a longer and warmer season than other melons. The fruits with smooth, almost white rind, measure 6 inches in diameter. The flesh is green and thick, having a peculiar flavor almost like honey. To have the melons in best condition, gather as soon as they slip from the vine and store in a cool dry place for two or three days, as they are at their best when a trifle over-ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

Honey Ball This is the new sensation that everyone has been talking about. It is a cross between the Honey Dew and the Texas Cannon Ball. The cross, while taking some of the characteristics of both parents, has many features distinct and superior to either. The melon is larger than the ordinary cantaloupe, but not so large as the Honey Dew. The rind is slightly netted and almost round. The flesh is creamy-yellow, with a green tinge and very thick and firm. The seed cavity is small and well filled. This melon should not be pulled until it will easily slip from the stem. It is better to store them in a cool dry place several days before eating. When fully ripe and mellow the thin outside rind can be peeled off like an orange and the whole of the meat eaten. This melon is a wonderful shipper and a premium is paid for the melons. Our seed is from the largest melons and not crop-run. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.



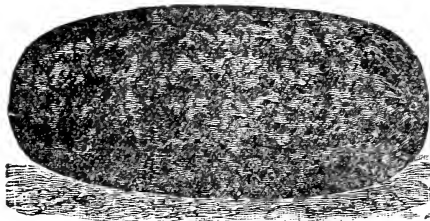
Texas Cannonball Muskmelon

Sherman Seed Co., Sherman, Texas:

Choctaw Co., Okla., April 28, 1925.

Dear Sirs: All of my garden seed I ordered from you have come up to a good stand, and I want to thank you for such good seed. MRS. JOHN T. WRIGHT.

WATERMELON



Halbert's Honey Watermelon

Culture One ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills; 2 or 3 pounds will plant an acre in hills. A rich but light and drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Plant the seeds 1 inch deep from April to June in hills not less than 8 feet apart each way. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vines will never thrive if checked by cold, and it really pays to use the seed more lavishly than indicated above. Watermelon seeds have so many enemies that defective stands are almost the rule rather than the exception, and sometimes the delay from replanting means failure of crop; no matter how many seeds are put in the hills, they should each be pushed in separately in order to guard against a bird or other destroyer making a clean sweep of the pocket. After the first plowing, cultivation must be shallow and the crop "laid by" as soon as the ground is well covered.

Wonder Melon Sometimes called Reuter's Wonder. The great big, sweet, juicy Watermelon. Just imagine the most delicious watermelon you ever tasted. Then you have an idea how the Wonder Melon tastes. It is the sweetest Melon we have ever

tasted and our customers report the same. If this melon doesn't make your mouth water, there's something wrong. No other melon has ever attained such popularity for home and nearby market use. It is a perfect melon for that use. Vines strong and vigorous. Melons medium to large size, 18 to 24 inches long, ten to twelve inches through. Skin a very rich dark green color, flesh extra sweet and of brightest rich scarlet, ripening right up to the rind; medium early. Plant some of this seed and enjoy the best melons you ever tasted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

Tom Watson The most popular shipping melon to date, and a very good sort for the home garden. In shape it is long, dark green, showing very distinctly a fine veining under its general color. One of its specially attractive characteristics is the high permanent gloss, the fruit always looking as if it had just left the vine. No melon in cultivation is more uniform in size, shape and coloring, scarcely any being under desirable size. In quality it ranks with the best melons, the luscious crimson flesh is very sweet and of the best flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Kleckley Sweet Known also as Monte Cristo. This melon for local markets or the family garden will be found most desirable, as it is one of the sweetest varieties in cultivation. It is long, with a dark green rind, and remarkable for its brilliancy as well as the tenderness for the red flesh. When cut, a ripe melon will crack ahead of the knife-like thin glass—a sign which all who are familiar with watermelons will recognize as the surest indication of delicate, crystalline flesh. This and Florida Favorite are the two best melons for the family garden, but with such a brittle rind should never be subjected to the jars and rough handling of railroads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Florida Favorite There are few watermelons equal to this in sweetness and tenderness, but it is rather undersize. The shape is oblong and the color of the rind dark green with light green stripes. The flesh is really melting, having less fibre than any other except perhaps Kleckley Sweet. Notwithstanding the introduction of so many large fine melons, we still have quite a demand for it for the home garden, and it is still holding its own for all local markets, so great is its reputation for uniformly good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Halbert Honey For sections where the summers are short, this fine melon appears to be ideal, as it is a remarkably rapid grower. It is a little smaller than the Kleckley Sweet—to which it bears a close resemblance—and is almost of equal quality and attractiveness, having a smooth, dark green rind of extraordinary brittleness. It is, of course, best adapted of home use and local markets, and is recommended principally to those who find their seasons too short for the safe maturing of the later varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake This melon, known also as the striped Gypsy, is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick, while the flesh is bright red and of splendid quality. It attains a large size, is particularly handsome and can be shipped perhaps as far as any other kind. A splendid variety for late use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Alabama Sweet, or Carolina Bradford An excellent shipping melon for Texas. The rind is dark green, marked with a darker shade stripe. The flesh is a bright red, fine grained and very sweet. The rind is thin but tough, making it a first-class shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$25.00; 100 lbs., \$45.00.

Golden Honey or Golden Sweet The rind is a dark green with a bright golden yellow flesh. The firm meat is luscious and sugary. The melons average 20 lbs., and unquestionably the best in its class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

Angel Kiss A Texas variety. Of oblong shape with bright red flesh, very solid and firm. The quality is excellent. Rind mottled silver-gray, very tough and thin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

Irish Grey This is a combination Melon, for home or shipping. Equally as good if not better than the Watson. The flesh is crisp, red and very sweet. It is free from stringiness. The rind is a mottled gray-green, thin and tough. Vines vigorous, healthy and hold up well, producing melons for late summer use. Plant some of these seed. You will be delighted with the melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

Triumph The largest melon that is grown today. Some melons weigh more than 100 lbs., and the record is 133 pounds. They are nearly round, with a dark green skin, sometimes indistinctly striped with a lighter shade. The rind is thin but firm and the flesh is a bright red and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

Stone Mountain Watermelon Introducing to you a wonderful Melon. Dark green, extra large and heavy, almost round, medium rind, rich scarlet flesh, extra sweet. For home and nearby market use; stands up under most trying conditions, making fine crops of late melons that sell over any other melon and at twice the price of others. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

Sherman Seed Co., Sherman, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I received my onion plants all O. K. and they were fine. I got them all out and will ask what a pound of Bermuda Grass Seed will cost me by parcel post.

Yours truly,

J. H. HENDERSON, Atoka County, Okla., Box 32.

March 5, 1926.

MUSTARD

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds will sow an acre. Sow in February to October, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, broadcast, or in drills 18 inches apart, thinning to from 6 to 8 inches. By successive sowings every fortnight, beginning early in March, the salad may be had at its best until summer.

Giant Southern Curled A favorite in the South, growing very large, with a beautiful curled leaf. Tender and of especially good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

Chinese Broad-Leaved When cooked like spinach the broad leaves of this variety have an agreeable flavor, and are much liked by all who care for this kind of "greens." They are often a foot or more in length, and have crimping much like that of a Savoy cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

OKRA

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds will sow an acre. The seed of okra will not germinate when the ground is cold and wet, and it should not therefore, be planted too early in the season. Sow from May to July, 1 inch deep in rows 4 feet apart for the tall or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for the dwarf, thinning to 1 plant every 3 feet between the tall kinds or half that distance between the dwarf. Cultivate frequently and keep the earth worked up to the stem.

Perkin's Mammoth Of the green okras, this is easily the most valuable, as the prettily-shaped pods average more than four inches in length, and when full grown, have scarcely a trace of the woody fibre characteristic of ordinary varieties. It is a strong grower, often reaching over 6 feet in height, and no okra rivals it in yield, the bush being literally covered with pods. The color is an intense green, so dark that dried slices, after cooking, look perfectly fresh. Canners prefer it to all others, and it will be found best for all local markets which do not demand white okras. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Dwarf Green Prolific This variety sometimes called Density, grows to a height of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, and begins to bear when very small. It is easily the best of dwarf okras, but not comparable to Perkin's Mammoth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

White Velvet We must continue to call attention to this splendid white sort and its superiority for family use. The plant grows about the same heights as Perkin's Mammoth, and the pods are perfectly smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

ONION SEED

Culture One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 4 to 6 pounds are sown to the acre in drills, 40 to 50 pounds to the acre for sets. Onions require a strong, rich and friable soil, which has been well manured for a previous crop, and cultivation must be thorough. The seed may be sown in February, March and April, in beds 4 feet wide, with the rows 10 inches apart, in drills drawn shallow, as the best onions grow on the surface. Sow very thickly, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and pressing the earth down with the back of a spade or a roller. When well up, thin from 4 to 6 inches in the row and keep the beds well stirred until the young onions are started, after which it is well to hand-weed. In this latitude a good crop can generally be obtained by sowing in September or October in the way described, as they will grow until very cold weather and resume their growth in the spring. On account of the heat of our climate, large and perfect onions of the American varieties can rarely be grown from seed the first season, unless started in hot-beds, and the general practice is to raise the White and Yellow from "sets" planted in the fall and spring. Sets are obtained by sowing very thickly in drills 1 foot apart early in the spring, harvesting the crop when the tops have died, and storing them, thinly spread, in some dry, airy place.

Giant Yellow Denia An improved prizetaker. The seed was brought from Spain several years ago, and proved very popular. Very large, light yellow globe-shaped, small tops and a good shipper. Very mild and excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

Southport White Globe Although a little later than the Silverskin in maturing, this almost perfect onion is superior. Nearly spherical, pure white, solid as wood and fine of grain, it is one of the handsomest onions in cultivation, and for the main crop without a rival among the various white varieties. The quality being fully on a par with its appearance, every market has learned to appreciate and seek it, and it always brings the highest market price. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

Prizetaker The remarkable size of this onion, averaging twelve or more inches in circumference, has made it one of the most popular varieties throughout the country. It is globe-shaped, rich straw color, very uniform in shape and size and phenomenally productive and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$8.75, postpaid.

White Portugal or Silverskin The bulbs grow to a good size, ripen early and quite evenly. The flesh is mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white. Of handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened and carefully dried under shelter, away from the strong sunlight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

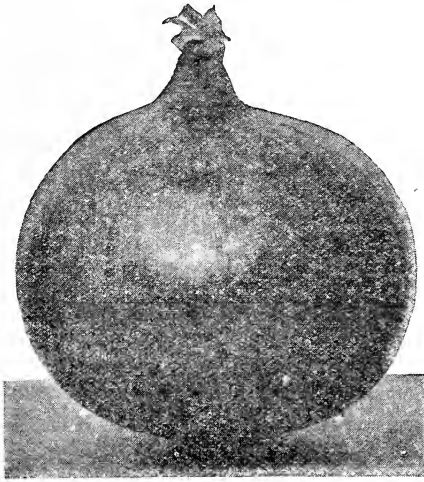
Yellow Danvers This has long been a standard variety for all uses, its uniformity of shape, bright color and fine quality making it popular everywhere and it ranks very highly in productiveness, but it is less handsome than the Southport Yellow Globe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$8.75, postpaid.

Red Wethersfield Though well flattened the bulbs are thick through. The outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white lightly tinged with pinkish rose. They are mild in flavor and are thin necked. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$8.75, postpaid.

White or Yellow Bermuda The most widely and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced Crystal Wax, this variety was called white to distinguish it from the Red. The skin is a light straw color and the flesh is a pure white. This variety is a good keeper, mild, very sweet and grows as large as saucers in many sections. It usually brings a premium on the market as our seed is all imported from the Teneriffe Islands, the home of the Bermuda Onion. No onion grown compares with the Bermuda. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50, postpaid.

Crystal Wax In the great onion-growing districts of Texas, this White Bermuda is a favorite variety, and it has been very profitable wherever introduced. Its beauty, size and extraordinary quality entitle it to the consideration of all Southern gardeners. It is of handsome flat shape, with a skin like polished silver. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00; 5 lbs., \$27.50, postpaid.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS



Yellow Globe Danver Onion

Some of our customers would rather buy the Bermuda Plants than to plant the seed. In order to care for them, we have established a growing station in South Texas, where all our Bermuda Onion plants are grown.

Order your plants from us here at Sherman and we will then forward your order to our station to be filled. This takes a little longer for the plants to reach you, and we would suggest you wait at least ten days after ordering before you write us about the order.

Sometimes plants are lost in the mails and we will be glad to locate them for you or replace them.

Buy your plants from us and you will be sure of getting your plants, as we guarantee arrival and satisfaction or your money will be refunded.

PRICES POSTPAID TO YOUR DOOR

	100	500	1000
White or Yellow Bermuda	\$.25	\$.90	\$1.40
Crystal White Wax Bermuda .....	.25	.90	1.45

PRICES F. O. B. SHIPMENT—VIA EXPRESS

	1000	5000	10,000
Crystal White Wax Bermuda	\$1.25	\$6.00	\$11.50
White or Yellow Bermuda	1.20	5.75	11.00

Sherman Seed Co., Sherman, Texas.

March 10, 1926.

Gentlemen: Find enclosed twenty-one cents in stamps that is due you for postage on Seed Corn. The Corn is fine. I am highly pleased with it.

Yours truly,

LEE N. CORMACK,
Knox County, Texas.

PARSLEY

Culture Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set 8 inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Use 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Make open ground sowing in April.

Double Curled Compact, very curly and finely cut; bright green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

PARSNIPS

Culture Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

Sugar or Hollow Crown The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productive-ness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.25, postpaid.

GARDEN PEAS

Culture Sow as early as the ground can be worked and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as the 20th of August. Medium and late Peas must be planted early; Extra-Earlies may be planted again in August. Sow in single or double rows from four to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly) and 4 inches deep. In this climate, the First and Best Pea, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine.

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not until the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.

EXTRA EARLY AND EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska This is the earliest of all small podded peas. Universally used for first planting; the vines are a distinctive light green, and from 2 to 3 feet high. Pods are dark green, about 2½ inches long, straight and well filled with small, smooth blue-green peas of excellent flavor. This pea is a heavy yielder and a favorite among market gardeners. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.00; bu. (60 lbs.), \$10.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

***Little Marvel** An excellent dwarf sort for the market and home garden. The pods average a little longer than those of Premium Gem, are more attractive in shape and color and the peas are of superior quality. The vines are sturdy, nearly 18 inches high, heavily set with straight deep green pods, square ended at the bottom and nearly 3 inches in length. Its season is about the same as Premium Gem. Seed large, wrinkled. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu., (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.



Little Marvel Peas

First and Best Extra early; one of the earliest tall varieties, with smooth, white peas. Vines are about 30 inches high; pods short and well filled; quality the best. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.00; bu. (60 lbs.), \$10.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

***American Wonder** The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled sorts. The vines are 9 to 12 inches high and produce a good crop of well-filled pods, nearly 3 inches long, containing 5 to 7 large peas. Very sweet and tender. The seed is pale green, flattened and wrinkled. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu., (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

***Gradus or Prosperity** This pea is an extremely early large-podded wrinkled variety, which matures only a few days later than the little round-seeded, small-podded varieties. The vines are nearly 4 feet high and the pods are very large, well shaped and pointed. The peas are large and light green in color. One of the best sorts for the garden. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Laxtonian This is one of the finest dwarf early peas offered today. The vines grow eighteen to twenty inches high and produce an enormous crop of dark green pods as large as Gradus, maturing a few days earlier than that variety. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

***Premium Gem (Improved Little Gem)** A very desirable early green, wrinkled, dwarf variety. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from 15 to 18 inches. The pods are of medium size, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and crowded with 6 to 8 very large peas of fine quality. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Nott's Excelsior This is a fine dwarf variety, with pods larger than the American Wonder and maturing almost as early. The pods are closely filled and packed so that the peas are flattened against each other at the sides. Excellent variety for home or market. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Thomas Laxton This is a real rival of the Gradus as a long podded, extremely early wrinkled pea and in some respects is even better. The pods mature about 4 days later than Gradus. The growth is identical, but the pods are a richer green than the Gradus. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Sutton's Excelsior The bushes grow from 15 to 20 inches high and are very prolific. The pods are 3 inches long, broad, straight and filled to the point. A medium early variety. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

SECOND EARLY OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Champion of England A very productive standard main crop variety, one of the best flavored of the late peas. The vines are 4 to 5 feet high, and the foliage is medium green. The pods are medium dark green, broad and nearly straight, and about 3 inches long. We have a fine stock of these peas. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu., (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Telephone A standard variety, grows tall and large; peas are wrinkled and of fine quality. Vines and foliage are strong and heavy, medium green. One of the best main crop varieties. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

***Bliss Everbearing** The vines are stout, of medium height, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, bearing at the top 6 to 10 good sized pods, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. If these are picked as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled, tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu., (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Large White Marrowfat This variety is very tall, about 5 feet, and of strong growth. The pods are about 3 inches long, round, light green and somewhat rough. The peas are large, round, smooth and creamy yellow. It is a very desirable variety for summer use and is undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden peas. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$2.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Large Blackeye Marrowfat An excellent tall variety, about 5 feet high. It is a very prolific bearer of large pods, about 3 inches long. Seed large, smooth, round, light creamy yellow, with blackeye. One of the very best of the Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$2.25; bu. (60 lbs.), \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Stratagem Sometimes called Potlatch; a main crop Pea, growing about 2 feet high. The pods are borne in profusion and filled with 7 to 9 large peas. They are very sweet and delicious. A fine late variety of dwarf growth. Pkt. (3 ounces), 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75; bu. (56 lbs.), \$10.00; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

PEPPERS, SWEET AND HOT

Culture One ounce will produce about 1000 plants. Sow in hot-bed in March and transplanted to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Set in 3-foot rows about 2 feet apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds; hen manure or Truck Grower Fertilizer worked into the soil when the plants are young will greatly increase the yield.

Chinese Giant One of the very largest of the mild varieties. Plant of short, stocky growth, with light green foliage. Fruits pendant, thick, blocky, square ended, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and equal length; color, brilliant glossy green. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50; 5 lbs., \$25.00, postpaid.

Bell or Bull Nose A well-known variety; large and oblong, bright crimson, and a good bearer; not as sweet as the Chinese Giant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50, postpaid.

Ruby King A pepper of large size, well known and much esteemed by truck growers. When ripe, its color is a beautiful ruby red, very attractive and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

Ruby Giant This is a cross between the Ruby King and Chinese Giant. The fruits are handsome. They are a brilliant and bright shining scarlet. The skin is smooth and evenly colored. Very prolific and early. The flesh is thick, sweet, and always mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

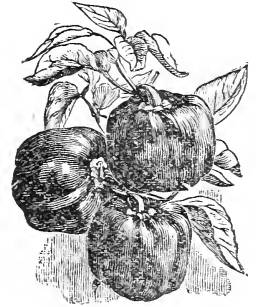
Sweet Mountain The plants are strong, upright growth, about 2 feet high. It is an early maturing variety. The fruits are of good size and ripen early and evenly. It is a productive variety bearing fruits all during the season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; 5 lbs., \$18.75, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne A strong, hot pepper, having long, slender, bright red pods about 4 inches long. Both the green and ripe peppers are used for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.50, postpaid.

Pimento This is a heart-shaped variety, most all meat. Very mild and of elegant flavor. Requires rich soil and plenty of moisture to make fruits grow to perfection. This is the variety used by canners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50, postpaid.

Red Chili Small and very pungent, used for chili sauces. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$16.25, postpaid.

Royal King Pepper A Regal Beauty—Immensely Popular. A wonderful pepper for commercial truckers who ship to Northern markets. For 4 years we have sold a limited quantity of this seed to a few of our market gardeners and the results have been more than we even anticipated. We expect to sell more seed of this variety than all others combined, and justly so, due to its superb qualifications, which puts Royal King head and shoulders over any pepper introduced within the past ten years. Unequalled for home use, but more especially adapted to truckers and market gardeners who ship their products, due to its uniformity of size and shape, making it a most excellent sort for this particular purpose. Its fine appearance on arrival in markets will insure its being sold at top prices at all times. This new sweet pepper was developed and perfected in the South, and will in time take the place of all other sorts planted in a commercial way. It is very prolific, fruit of brilliant color, very glossy, of large size; the flesh is very thick and mild. Our stock runs remarkably true to type, producing strong, stocky plants of erect growth. The flavor is exceedingly mild, can be eaten raw, and when stuffed and cooked, it has no equal. This is a money-making pepper for anyone sowing a large or small acreage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.50, postpaid.



Chinese Giant Pepper

World Beater This large and mild pepper, a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King, is shaped similar to the Ruby King, except it is broader at the pointed end and almost the size of the Chinese Giant. It may be sliced and eaten raw without fear of burning. Flesh thick and sweet, very productive, matures in about 130 days. This is one of the largest and finest mild peppers in cultivation. This new variety is becoming more popular every year with large commercial truckers in Florida, Texas, Louisiana, etc. Our stock of this variety is grown expressly for us under special contract so as to afford our many customers seed that has been selected only from the finest types. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.50, postpaid.

CHOICE PUMPKIN SEED

Culture Usually grown in cornfields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Plant about 10 seeds to a well fertilized hill, thinning to 3 plants per hill after well started. Don't plant near squash or the squash will be crossed and ruined. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached, and store in dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use one ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

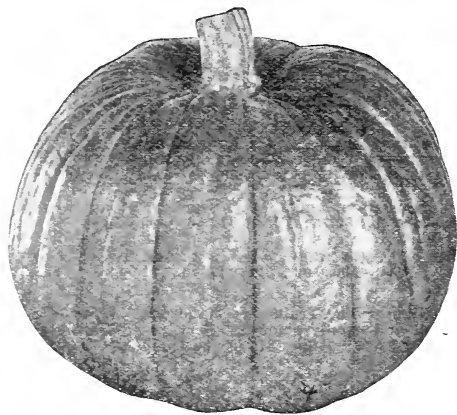
Tennessee Sweet Potato Pear-shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green; hardy, productive and keeps till late spring. Looks like a sweet potato when cooked and has a delicious taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Mammoth King Also called the Big Jumbo. It is surely a grand, big variety, often measuring 2 feet in diameter and weighing 50 to 100 pounds each. The skin is salmon-orange color, the flesh is thick, bright yellow and fine grained, and of good quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pumpkins for table use. A splendid keeper and exceptionally valuable for feeding stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$7.50, postpaid.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin Distinct Japanese variety adapted to all parts of the South. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Improved Green Striped Cashaw This is our favorite of the Cashaw type of Pumpkin for the South. Attractive in appearance, a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained and very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. Can be grown in the corn, makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cashaw and is better for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Kentucky Field Large, round, flattened fruits, much ribbed and creamy-buff in color; flesh is salmon color and very deep; of fine quality and one of the best for canning. Also grown extensively for stock in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

Sweet or Sugar First-class sweet yellow fleshed variety for pies and baking. It is small, being 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is the finest. Heavy bearing and unexcelled as a table variety. Sugar or Sweet is one of the most popular Pumpkins grown for home use. It is so easily grown that every garden should have it for the famous and delicious Pumpkin Pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Large Cheese or Field A large, round, flattened pumpkin. Very productive. Skin buff color; flesh yellow. The most popular for field or market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I wrote that your catalog stay just as it is. If the people only plant your field and garden seed once they will keep on planting them, as they will get good results.

Please send me another order blank as I will want to make another order later.

MRS. F. M. WAITS,
Angeline County, Texas, Box 88.

CHOICE RADISH SEED

Culture For forcing sow in hotbed or under glass in rich, sandy soil made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 50 to 100 seeds to the square foot and cover with ½ inch of soil sifted on. Careful watering to keep soil moist, even, moderate temperature and good ventilation are required for rapid and best root development. If the bed is a good one the whole crop can be marketed in 21 to 40 days after planting.

For open ground culture sow in rich, shady soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts.

Radishes are subject to root maggots which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous.

We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

ROUND and TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

Scarlet Globe One of the earliest and best for forcing; color a very handsome shade of scarlet; mild flavor, crisp and juicy; stands a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. This variety does equally well for forcing and outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip A round, red turnip shaped radish with small tops and of very quick growth, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich, scarlet-red color, almost crimson, and its white, crisp and tender flesh. The roots often grow 1 inch long by 1¼ inches in diameter before becoming pithy. This is a standard variety for early outdoor planting for the home garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

French Breakfast A quick growing, small olive shaped radish about 1¼ inches long by ¾ to ¾ of an inch in diameter when fully grown. The color is beautiful deep rose-scarlet except a little clear white about the tip. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors for the home garden. Its small tops and earliness make it also desirable for growing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

Crimson Giant Suitable both for forcing or early planting out of doors. A remarkable feature is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing Radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. In shape it is round to oval and very attractive. The flesh is mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip (White Tipped) One of the best early radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and affords a distinct contrast with the large, clear white tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

Sparkler, White Tip Small round roots with bright scarlet top and a clear white base and small, slender tap root. The juicy flesh is pure white and has an agreeable flavor. Grown largely by market gardeners who grow for an early and choice market. It has short tops and makes a quick growth. They are better when eaten before they are fully mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

LONG VARIETIES

Cincinnati Market This is the finest long radish to plant for shipment to Northern markets. It is the standard market radish in a number of Southern trucking centers, and is without a doubt the most profitable long variety in cultivation. The skin is scarlet colored, and very thin; the flesh is crisp, brittle, and of delightful flavor. The roots are slender and before becoming pithy are often 6 to 8 inches long by about ½ of an inch in diameter at the shoulder. We are proud of our superior seed, which is grown expressly for us under contract in the far North, enabling our stock to produce marketable radishes earlier than other stock offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

SQUARE BRAND TESTED SEEDS

Long Scarlet Short Top The best of the long red radishes. It is very early, of good size, fine quality; most largely planted of all long red radishes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

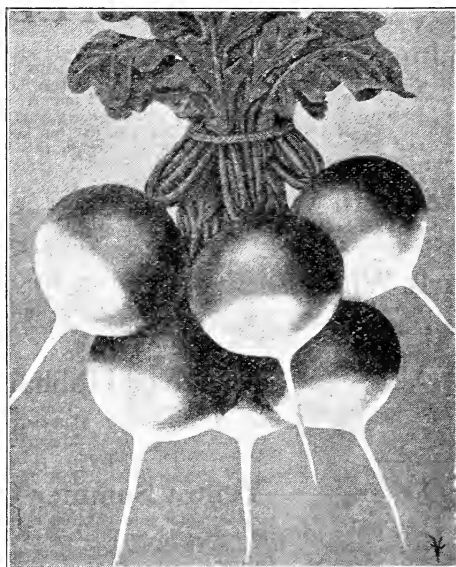
White Icicle A very attractive, pure white radish, the earliest of the long, white summer sorts and of most excellent quality. The roots are somewhat shorter, with smaller tops than Long White Vienna and mature a little earlier. The roots when mature are 5 to 6 inches long by about ½ to ¾ of an inch in diameter. One of the most desirable varieties for outdoor summer planting for the home garden and market. It is also adapted for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

WINTER VARIETIES

Round Black Spanish A standard winter radish, which may be stored as successfully as any of the root crops. It is a favorite with the Germans, most of whom prefer radishes of strong rather than mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

China Rose, Winter One of the very best winter sorts, roots are cylindrical, largest near the bottom, stump-rooted, or blunt at both ends; skin smooth and bright, deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent; the roots are 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches thick. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.

California Mammoth White The roots of this very large white winter sort grow 9 to 12 inches long, by 3 to 4 inches or more in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is very crisp and solid, decidedly pungent but well flavored, keeping well through the winter. This variety matures later than the Celestial and the roots are not as mild but they attain a larger size under favorable conditions. For table use they are pulled before fully grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid.



Scarlet Turnip—White Tip Radish—"Sparkler Strain"

SALSIFY—VEGETABLE OYSTER

Salsify is one of the most desirable and nutritious winter vegetables. The roots when cooked are delicious and may be served in many ways. The flavor is very much like oysters and especially where it is very difficult to get fresh oysters, Salsify is very popular. Let them grow until frost and stay in the ground until needed. They are greatly improved by remaining in the ground during freezing weather.

Culture Salsify succeeds best on a rich, light, deep soil. Avoid fresh manure as it makes badly shaped and uneven roots. Sow seed early in spring in rows about 18 inches apart and thin plants to 3 inches apart. Cover seed ½ inch. Cultivate frequently and let grow all summer. Dig when needed through the fall and winter but all should be dug before growth begins in the spring. They may be dug and stored in a pit or cool cellar. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island Easily the best variety. It is a large and strong grower with long, smooth, white tapering roots, excellent in quality and less likely to branch than other sorts. Equally desirable for home and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

SPINACH

Culture One ounce will sow 60 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. For early summer crop, sow early in spring, in drills foot apart, and thin to 2 inches in the row. For winter or spring crop, sow either broadcast or in drills about the 1st of September, and continue until the 1st of December. The soil should always be rich and well pulverized. In good soil, spinach grows large enough for use in 6 weeks.

Bloodsday Savoy Spinach This sort is also known as the Norfolk Savoy Leaved. It is a very early variety and one of the best to plant in the fall for early spring use. The plant is of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size. Seed round. This is the leading variety used in Texas and Virginia. We sell many tons of this seed to commercial growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

Monstrous Viroflay This new comer surpasses most other sorts. Plants are very hardy, with heavy foliage, the dark green leaves being the true Savoy appearance and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

New Zealand Unlike true spinach in type and in that that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The leaves are comparatively small, broad and pointed. Plant three or four seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Germination of the seed can be hastened by soaking in warm water 24 hours. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

Prickley Winter This is a very desirable variety for fall sowing and will live through the winter if protected with a light mulch of straw. For home or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I received the Grass Seed and am well pleased with it. Expect my orders in the future. Thanking you for the favor and prompt order, I am,

Yours truly,

S. J. DENLIN,
Garfield County, Okla., R. A.

February 21, 1925.

SELECTED SQUASH SEED

Culture Squash will not stand frost and cold nights, hence planting should not be made until danger of frost and cold nights are over. Work the soil deeply before planting. For the bush varieties, hill should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way. 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, covering seed about 1 inch. Thin out to 2 plants after rough leaves have formed. One or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil, is advantageous. Hoe often, keeping down all weeds and grass. Keep surface soil loose, but do not disturb the plants while bearing. Keep the squash picked off as soon as ready for use, as this keeps the plants bearing longer. Running squash for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. Hill for use should be made 8 to 10 feet apart. Hoe frequently but do not disturb the runners. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 25 hills, two to three pounds per acre.

Mammoth White Bush A marked improvement over the Early White Bush, being nearly double the size and more regular in shape. Early, uniform and prolific has beautiful clear white skin and flesh and grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, and when picked young can be used for shipment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Early White Bush The well-known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. One of the earliest to mature, very productive; skin and flesh a light cream color. Similar to Mammoth White Bush except finer grained and not so large. A very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.



Early White
Bush Squash

Improved Hubbard Not recommended for general planting in the South, but does well in a few localities. One of the best of the winter squashes where it does well. Vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are large, heavy, and moderately warted; they have very hard shells. Skin is dark, bronze green; the flesh is bright orange yellow, fine grained, thick, dry and finely flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

Yellow Summer Crookneck Old, well-known crookneck variety for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. It makes an excellent shipper, is fine grained and of good quality, especially desirable for its rich, buttery flavor. We consider this the best squash. The sweet buttery flavor and prolificancy beats them all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

TOMATO SEED

Culture One ounce of seed will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 plants. Sow the seed in hot-beds during March. When the plants are 2 inches high transplant into cold frames, plant boxes, paper pots or earth bands. After all danger of frost is over, set these plants into the open ground, stakes or trellises. Cultivate often, and as long as the plants permit.

Earliana (Bright Scarlet) The earliest and best of the very early tomatoes; very productive for an early sort; fruits are of fair size, round, very smooth and solid, and produced in clusters in center of the plant; color bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

June Pink (A Pink Earliana) Often brings 25 per cent higher price in markets where pink varieties are preferred. Enormous bearer, frequently bearing clusters of 6 to 8 medium size, uniform, smooth and attractively shaped fruits. Bushes are compact yet branch freely. Excellent for shipping, a favorite with the market gardener for an early purplish pink tomato, and always a delight in the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; 5 lbs., \$18.75, postpaid.

Stone (Deep Red) The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; always dependable, very vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. The most popular of the late or main crop sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.25, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone (Deep Scarlet) This is the best of the dwarf tomatoes, although rather late in maturing. The fruits are large, smooth, round, very solid, and of deep scarlet color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.50, postpaid.

Livingston's Globe (Pink) A variety of almost perfect shape. Medium size and purplish-pink color. Used very largely for greenhouse planting; also grown extensively in the South for shipping to Northern markets. It is early productive, of very fine flavor, and so firm and solid that it is a splendid shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.50, postpaid.

Acme (Pink) A well-known, hardy, early and productive sort fruit of fair size, round and smooth; color purplish pink. Acme is solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00, postpaid.

Early Detroit (Purple) This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm and of excellent quality. Early Detroit is most valuable as a shipping variety, as well as for home or market use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50, postpaid.

John Baer (Red) This variety produces the largest fruit of the extra early sorts, fruits are large, nearly round, smooth, firm, of excellent quality; color bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.75, postpaid.

Beauty (Pink) A productive main crop variety; fruits large and exceptionally smooth, solid and of excellent quality; color purplish-pink. This is one of the best mid-season or main crop varieties for table use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.75, postpaid.

McGee (Crimson) This tomato was originated in Texas and our customers report it makes where others fail. A large yielder and very prolific. The fruits are large, solid, with very few seeds and of fine flavor. In our opinion a fine variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

Ponderosa (Purple) An exceptionally large, purplish-fruited tomato, and for home use one of the best; fruits very solid, with few seeds. We have a very much improved stock of this variety which lacks considerable of the roughness and tendency to split which it formerly possessed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50; 5 lbs., \$21.25, postpaid.

SQUARE BRAND TESTED SEEDS

Red Rock (Bright Red)

\$3.00; 5 lbs., \$13.75, postpaid.

A very fine selection of the Matchless type; medium early, round, smooth and bright red, makes a good canning variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb.,

Yellow Pear (Yellow)

oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; 5 lbs., \$18.75, postpaid.

This is an attractive small fruited tomato of typical pear shape. Enormously productive and the fruits make excellent salad. They are sweet and delicious. Pkt., 10c;

Golden Queen (Yellow)

lb., \$4.00; 5 lbs., \$18.75, postpaid.

Large, smooth fruits, of a beautiful golden color; quality excellent; attractive for slicing and mixing with sliced red sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25;

Chalks Early Jewel (Scarlet Red)

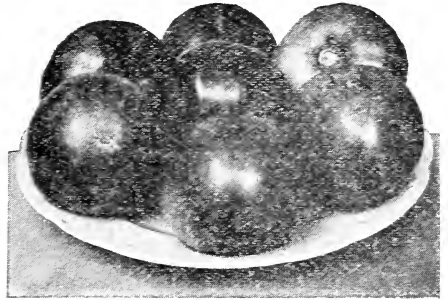
One of the very best of the second early class of tomatoes. Fruits are uniformly larger, thicker, more solid and of much finer quality than most of the extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through, being almost round or apple shaped: about 3 inches in diameter and bright deep scarlet red. The inner part is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and fruits nearly all solid flesh. Quality exceptionally sweet and free from acid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion Tomato (Pink)

Our special strain of Dwarf Champion is the only first-class tomato of sufficient stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping fruits off the ground. Growth stiff, upright and compact; second early; fruits medium size, or purplish pink color; regular in size and shape and very smooth skin; one of our most popular and desirable varieties. We consider our seed crops of Dwarf Champion the most uniform and beautiful fields of tomatoes ever grown. It is a thoroughly satisfactory tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00; 5 lbs., \$18.75, postpaid.

Matchless (Bright Red)

This variety is well named, for it has no equal as a large, second-early, whether for home use, nearby markets, or canning. Vigorous growers, very productive and continue to produce large sized fruits until frost. Its luscious fruit is large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant red and one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage heavy, protecting the fruit from sun-scald during late summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$10.00, postpaid.



June Pink Tomato

Gulf State Market (Purple)

Wonderful New Variety. This excellent new variety was developed in Mississippi and found to be the best shipping Tomato ever grown. It is earlier than any other good purplish variety. The vines are strong and withstand bad weather; it is resistant to blight. The fruits are almost true globe shaped and entirely free from cracks and blemishes at the blossom end. Fruits in the same cluster ripen uniformly, making them economical to pick, and color a rich purplish pink right up to the stem after picking. In trials it outyielded in number of fruits and in bulk all other shipping varieties. While this new Tomato has been developed chiefly for the shipper, its many fine qualities make it desirable for the home and market gardener. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.75; 5 lbs., \$22.50, postpaid.

Red Cherry (Red)

Fruit the size and color of a large cherry, perfectly round and smooth. Used for preserving. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50; 5 lbs., \$21.25, postpaid.

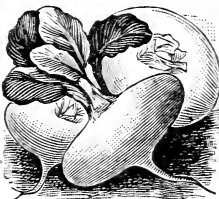
Redfield Beauty (Red)

The fruits grown in clusters of three to five, and are as regular in shape and size as it is possible to produce. The color is its leading attribute, being a glossy red, the kind that makes tomatoes sell at sight. It retains all of its good qualities until picked. It is a good shipper and less liable to rot than any other sort. The skin is tough, flesh solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.50; postpaid.

TURNIPS

Culture

One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 1½ to 2 pounds to an acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put into the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, ¼ inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. For fall and winter supply sow from the middle of July to the 1st of September, though the strap leaf varieties will usually make turnips if sown as late as the middle of September. For the rutabagas and large turnips the drills ought to be 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 10 inches. If desired, they may be also sowed broadcast.



White Flat Dutch Turnip

Early White Flat Dutch

Medium size and a quick grower. It is flat with a small tap root. Flesh pure white, fine grained and sweet. Especially fine for a quick grower in spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Extra Early Purple Top Milam

The bulbs are flat, of medium size, smooth with a crisp white flesh of excellent flavor. The upper portion of the bulb is a bright purple, the lower half pure white. Well adaptable for early forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

Early Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf

The roots are flat with a purple upper and the lower half is a milky white. The roots grow quickly and are uniform in size, shape and coloring. The flesh is fine grained, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Large Yellow, or Amber Globe

The roots are almost round and slightly oval in outline. They are smooth and have a single tap root, free from side shoots. The skin is a pale amber. The flesh is a creamy yellow and very attractive. It is sweet, tender and fine grained. Sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Purple Top White Globe

Also known as Red Top White Globe. The roots measure 6 inches in diameter, being a perfect globe form. The upper portion is a rich purplish red and the lower half a creamy white. Flesh white, firm and crisp; of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly

Perfectly globe-shaped roots with rich orange colored skin, smooth and regular. The flesh is one of a pale amber tint, firm and fine grained. Sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

White Egg Turnip One of the most popular for fall and winter use. The roots are of a neat globe shape with an almost white, smooth skin. The flesh is fine grained and free from fiber. It is crisp and tender. The flavor is sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

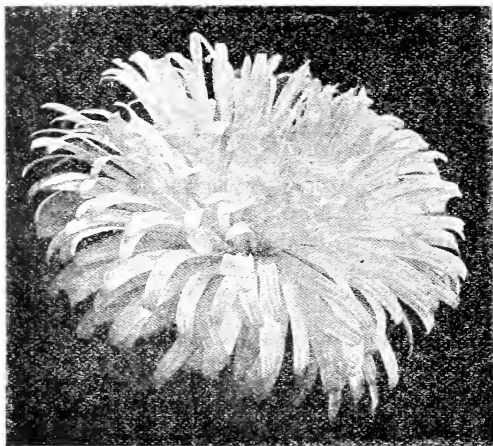
Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga This is a winter turnip which produces uniform, smooth, globe-shaped roots with purplish color on top and deep yellow below the soil. The flesh is rich yellow, sweet and free from fiber. Easily stored for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Long White or Cowhorn Roots long and carrot shaped. The roots have a greenish cast on the upper portion. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Pomeranian White Globe One of the largest and most productive of all turnips. Roots weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. They are globe-shaped, white and smooth. Especially fine for stock feeding when fully mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.50, postpaid.

Seven Top Does not produce any edible roots. It is grown for the fine greens it produces. The leaves are large, extremely tender and borne freely. They are considered the finest green in existence today. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

TESTED FLOWER SEED



Giant Comet Aster

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon) Beautiful spikes of daily colored flowers. They are one of the best cut flowers which can be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a pleasure, being in flower all the time if placed in a sunny position. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Asters (Giant Comet Aster) Flowers of immense size, often 6 inches across. Long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet dense globe, resembling Chrysanthemums, 12 to 16 inches in height. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Bachelor's Button *Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

Balsam (Lady's Slipper) 2 feet. Balsams love rich soil, hot sun and plenty of water. Very fine for bedding. Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Balsam Apple and Pear Ornamental climbers, with pretty foliage and flowers followed by handsome fruit; which, when ripe, burst open, exposing the bright red seeds within; 10 feet high. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Ricinus (Castor Bean) 6 to 10 feet. Ornamental plants with palm-like foliage and showy fruits. Fine for center plants in beds of Cannas, etc., giving to the garden magnificent sub-tropical effects; even a single plant forms a pyramid of leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Carnation Although half-hardy perennial, they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. They are especially adapted for outdoor culture. Half Dwarf; Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold) 2 feet. Calendulas bloom all summer and thrive anywhere, especially in city gardens. The graceful, star-shaped flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange. Well adapted for cutting, being borne upon long stems. Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Candytuft A dwarf annual of easiest culture; free-blooming, showy, and useful for beds, borders and edgings. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom, in rows 6 to 8 inches apart, thinning out to afford plenty of room, as they branch quite freely. Height 1 foot. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Celosia (Cockscomb) 1 foot. Of easy culture. Thrives in light soil. Fine border plants, in bloom from midsummer until frost. When grown as large specimens they are of unrivaled beauty. For filling flower beds and borders these plants are now largely used during summer in city parks. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 70c.

Chrysanthemum Very showy and easily grown, producing single and double flowers of various colors. Tall Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Convolvulus (Morning Glory) Major (Tall growing Morning Glory). Thrives anywhere. Showy flowers in a variety of colors. Sow where plants are to bloom. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Cosmos A common but beautiful annual, producing artistic flowers in white, pink, crimson and yellow shades. Grows about 4 feet high and may be used as a background for borders. Excellent for cutting. Mammoth Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

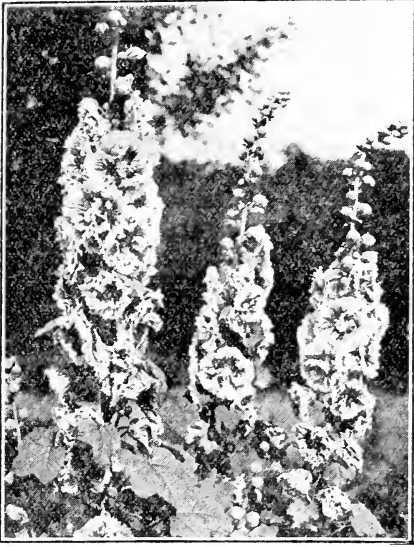
Cypress Vine 15 feet. Rapid growing climber; fine for trellis; star-like red and white flowers and feathery foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

African Daisy New Hybrid Mixture. A showy little annual from South Africa. It grows about 1 foot high and the single daisy-like flowers vary in color from the purest white through all shades of yellow and orange to deep salmon, all with black center. A fine border plant. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz., 60c.

Dianthus or Garden Pinks New Hybrid Mixture. A magnificent genus of plants, annuals and perennials, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation and profusion of bloom. The Chinese and Japanese varieties bloom the first season, the same as hardy annuals; height 1 foot. The hardy perennial-varieties are very fragrant and of easy culture for the garden or green house. Double Chinese Mixed, Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c. Single Chinese Mixed, Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Larkspur The colors of the Larkspur are extremely beautiful, and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and pink show splendidly. It is best to sow the seed in the fall or very early spring. 3 feet. Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz., 30c.

Hollyhock (Double, Mixed Colors) Our seeds have been saved from the finest and largest double flowers only, and will produce flowers extremely double and in the best, brightest, and most charming colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c. Single Mixed, Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.



Hollyhock—Double Mixed

Geranium (Mixed Colors) Well known, old-fashioned favorite. Excellent for window boxes, pots or for massed beds. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Marigold (Tagetes) 2 or 3 feet. Blooms continuously all summer. They succeed best in a light soil exposed to the sun. A fine garden plant. Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5c! ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Moon Flowers Tall, growing annual climber, related to the family of Morning Glories; have dense foliage; they are useful to cover trellis work, verandas, etc. Plant seeds out of doors when warm weather sets in. Soak them first. Heavenly Blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

White Hybrids Its large white flowers expand in the evening and remain open until the following day. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Nasturtiums No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion for so long a time with the same outlay of time and labor. The maximum bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather.

Nasturtiums (Tall Mixed) A brilliant, effective mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 50c.

Nasturtiums (Dwarf Mixed) In this will be found varieties of both light and dark colored foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 50c.

Phlox Drummondi (Mixed, Flame Flower) The annual Phlox are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds. From June to October they maintain an endless display of brilliant and vari-colored flowers. The plants grow about 1 foot high. Sow in open ground about May. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 60c.

Poppies (Papaver) 2 or 3 feet. Annual sorts should be sown in a loamy soil where they are to bloom, as they do not take kindly to transplanting.

Poppies (Double Mixed) Splendid Mixture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Poppies (Single Mixed) Single poppies in beautiful colors of warm and soft shades. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Portulaca Select the hottest, sunniest place for this plant. Sometimes called "Rose Moss." Forms masses of delicate green foliage covered with bright colored flowers somewhat resembling small roses.

Portulaca (Fine Single Mixed) A great variety mixed; tender annual. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Portulaca (Double Mixed) A large proportion will come very double. Tender annual. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.25.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage) A tender perennial blooming the first year from seed. They make gorgeous plants, the brilliant red blossoms are borne on long stems in racemes or spikes and are displayed with striking effect against the deep green foliage. Fireball. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.

Spencer Mixed Sweet Peas This special mixture of Spencer Sweet Peas is made from separate sorts, giving our customers the cream of the Spencers in all colors, including many of the latest varieties, as well as superb seedlings of exquisite colors and shades, which have not as yet been true enough to be introduced as new named sorts. The vigorous plants produce extremely large flowers, most beautifully waved and frilled on long, erect stems, an especially attractive mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ½ lb., 75c.

Grandiflora Mixed Sweet Peas This mixture has been most carefully grown from selected stock seed, and it will afford a splendid variety of blooms of improved forms and in the widest possible range of desirable colors. Many of the most pleasing and brilliant colors are included. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 50c.

Texas Blue Bonnet A native annual of Texas, belongs to the Lupin family. It grows about 1 foot high with pyramidal racemes of pretty deep blue flowers spotted white in the center. Fine for massing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

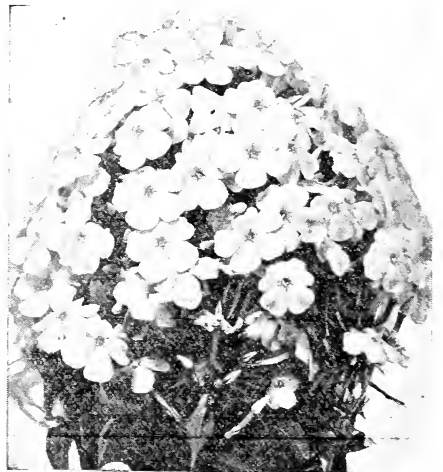
Verbena (Hybrid Mammoth) Hybrid Mammoth. This Verbena produces magnificent flowers in a wide range of colors. The blooms are frequently larger than a silver quarter. The colors are rich and varied, embracing all the bright shades. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Pansies Pansies thrive best in a cool, moist but well-drained soil, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure or fine-ground bone. Seeds sown in spring in a partially shaded situation will produce fine plants for autumn flowering. The finest blooms are to be obtained however, by sowing in July or August, giving the plants protection during winter, when they will bloom profusely in the spring and summer.

Choice Mixed A good mixture in proper proportion of colors and varieties. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 50c.

Petunias 6 inches. From early summer to late fall they are loaded with flowers; heat, rain or drouth do not affect them. The bedding sorts can be sown in the open ground in May and will be in bloom by mid-summer. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Sweet William Old-time hardy perennials with dense heads of many colored flowers. Very showy and satisfactory. Easily grown. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10 oz., 50c.



Phlox—Drummondi



Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

Vinca (Periwinkle) Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering. Height 2 feet. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Wallflower Very conspicuous in beds or borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant; single, mixed; half-hardy perennial. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Zinnias (Giant Mammoth Mixed) Our strain of this magnificent large-flowered type is unsurpassed. The blooms are of immense size when well grown, averaging 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter and often 3 to 4 inches in depth. In addition to the usual colors there will be found many other fine and rare shades. Double Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Giant Dahlia Flowered Zinnias (Mixed Colors). A fine new type of Zinnias with flowers of enormous size. The petals are standing apart giving the flowers a more open and graceful appearance. They resemble closely a decorative Dahlia, hence the name. The mixture we are offering here is made up from a great number of separate colors, including many novelties. Gold Medal Mixture. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.
Dear Company:

September 28, 1924.

I planted my Half and Half that I got from you last March. I planted one acre and three quarters and I got one thousand pounds of Lint from one and three quarter acres, yet I have some to pick. I turned out 43 to 45 per cent. Planted May the 18th. We will want them again.

H. W. WEEKS,
Cass County, Texas.

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.
Dear Company:

September 23, 1924.

The Truitt Cotton was fine, the bolls were large, all five locks. It picked good. It turned out 99 per cent five lock boll. I planted it between the Half and Half from Tennessee.

H. W. WEEKS,
Cass County, Texas.

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.
Gentlemen:

January 1, 1925.

I wish to state that I have planted your seed since 1917 with great success. I planted three bushels 1918, made 3½ bales Mebane Triumph in 1923. I planted three bushels of Acala Cotton Seed from Sherman Seed Company with the three bushels I made 4½ bales. They are as good as I want. As to the vote, I know the Company. Any price list you send out will do for me.

W. A. LANE,
R. F. D. No. 1, Box 60,
Waller County, Texas.

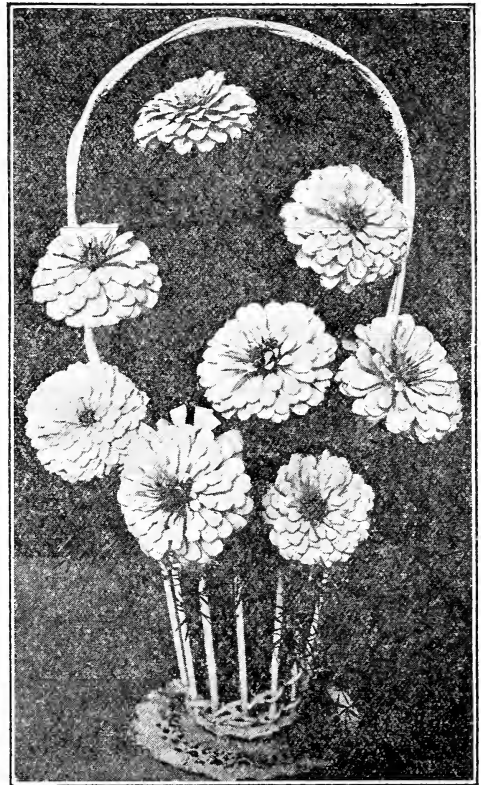
Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.
Dear Sirs:

February 21, 1925.

I received the Grass Seed and am well pleased with it. Expect my orders in the future. Thanking you for the favor and prompt order, I am,

Yours truly,

S. J. DENLIN,
Garfield County, Okla., R. A.



Giant Mammoth Zinnia

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.

August 27, 1924.

Dear Sirs:

What is your price on Wheat, Oats and Barley this fall? The Corn I received from you last spring made all right! I planted it in April and made very good Corn for what little rain we have had. Hoping to hear from you real soon.

Yours truly,

WILL KOEHLER,
McLennon County, Texas, Rte. No. 2

SEED CORN

The Varieties That Yield Best In Our Southern Climate

Corn is one of our most important crops, and nothing should be left undone to insure maximum results. First of all, clean, carefully selected seed should be used, and only seed of such varieties as have been found from experience to be the best adapted to the South should be planted—seed of high germination. We handle all varieties of Southern grown and Northern grown, seed corn that have proven conclusively that they are adapted to our conditions. On account of the peculiar seasons characteristic of the South, very often Northern grown corn will produce a crop when our native grown corn fails—so that in the event the season should not be right for one, one of the other varieties (or both), might make a crop. Although we handle, as above stated, all kinds of seed corn, we specialize in FERGUSON YELLOW DENT—CHISHOLM—SURECROPPER—the most popular varieties of corn in the South. We are very careful in selecting corn for seed stocks, and only purchase and use first class corn. We purchase all corn in the ear, then select, shuck, nub and shell the corn in our own plant, after which it is graded, the largest, plumpest kernels being used entirely for our SELECTED SEED CORN.

SURECROPPER CORN

Surecopper Corn is taking the place of Mexican June Corn and Hickory King Corn, as it's the quickest maturing corn ever planted in the South. It has large white grain on a white cob. The ears are not quite so large as some varieties, but Surecopper will make a good yield when other corn will fail entirely. It is a sure-crop every time. It usually makes roasting ears in about 60 days and matures in about 110 days. Shells 82 and 85 per cent grain. It is two weeks earlier than common, native corn. It is early, like Northern corn, but has a great advantage in its drought-resisting qualities. It usually yields twice as much as Northern varieties. It is an "early corn" for spring planting or a "quick-maturing" corn for summer planting on stubble lands or potato lands or where cotton has been killed out. Its many good qualities have made it widely popular. It is thoroughly adapted to the South and will do well in every cotton state. It has proved to be a wonderful yielder in Texas and Oklahoma, also in central and northern Louisiana and on up into northern Arkansas. Here is what some of our Southern farmers friends have had to say about Surecopper Corn: "I planted Surecopper Corn on May 20th after gathering a crop of potatoes and it made roasting ears in less than 60 days. By planting Surecopper I have made two crops off the same land this season." "I planted Surecopper Corn on July 8th and on August 24th I sold roasting ears from this field." Sixty to eighty bushels to the acre is an every-year occurrence. Many farmers have written us that Surecopper Corn has filled their cribs when other varieties failed. If you want to be sure of a reasonable crop in dry seasons and a bumper crop in favorable seasons, do not fail to plant at least a third or a half of your acreage in Surecopper Corn. We offer nothing but strictly high grade Surecopper Seed Corn, a stock procured from the most responsible growers, carefully hand-shelled and graded; you get nothing but good, vigorous, healthy grains. All stock butted and tipped. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

KING'S GOLDEN OR FERGUSON YELLOW DENT CORN

The best high yielding yellow corn for the South—proved by experiment station tests. The original stock of this corn has been improved 18 years for Southern planting. It is now the most popular Yellow Dent Corn with farmers in the Southwest, and will eventually be planted upon thousands of acres throughout every part of the Cotton Belt.

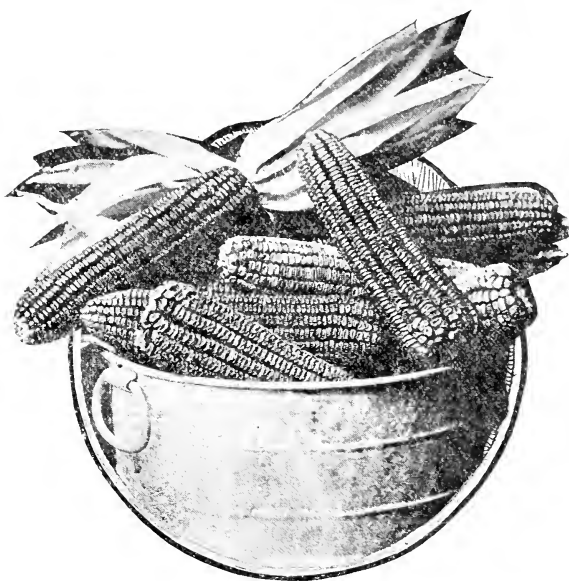
It is a medium early variety, usually maturing from 120 to 130 days from planting. The ears are blocky and well shaped, usually 7 to 10 inches long and about the same in circumference. It will mature considerably in advance of the ordinary Southern varieties. It makes a strong stalk, stand up well in stormy weather. The ears are surely beautiful, 80 to 88 per cent grain and you will find that a large number of the stalks will bear two ears. The legal standards call for 80 per cent grain.

King's Golden Dent or Ferguson Yellow Dent is a good yielder on uplands, and makes splendid crops of large ears on bottom lands. This corn has been developed and tested so many years side by side with other selected varieties, that there is no question about its adaptability and dependability. It has been tested by Experiment Stations of several states and it has led in yield and quality of ear and grain, so often that it has become the most sought after Yellow Dent Corn in several Southern States.

Yields 75 to 80 bushels to the acre easily. It is a high yielder on uplands and produces magnificent results on bottom lands, as I have mentioned above. It will produce abundant yields of fine heavy corn in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, as well as other Southern States.

Highest field yields in experiment station tests. One of our customers writes: "This corn is better than any other yellow corn I ever planted. It makes a good stalk and a good sized ear, and it is a fast grower. While I haven't gathered my crop yet, a careful estimate is that I'll gather 70 bushels an acre and it might run over 75 bushels." Our stock is an improved strain of Ferguson's Yellow Dent or King's Golden, the corn is selected, nubbed and tipped, shelled by hand, and carefully graded—the largest, plumpest kernels being used entirely for our stock. Crop Improvement Associations and Experiment Stations in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana recommend this type as the best standard Yellow Dent Corn for the South. You can readily see that this is an unusual corn.

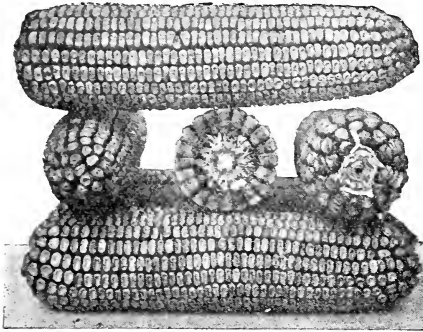
We have fine new crop seed corn ready for use. Practically all seed of Golden Dent Corn offered in the South is Northern Grown and is not acclimated, so seldom makes good in the crop. Our stock is grown specially for our trade in the best producing sections of Texas and will please you and make you a sure crop for early use. Our stock is hand shelled and graded. Our growers of this wonderful yellow corn select our seed corn from stalks in the field. As much attention is devoted to developing good stalk characteristics as to improved good ear quality. Only good sound ears are taken from healthy stalks. Frankly we believe that our particular stock of this well-known yellow variety is as good, if not better, than anything ever offered to farmers in the South. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.



King's Golden or Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn

CHISHOLM WHITE-RED COB CORN

Undoubtedly the Best General Purpose White Corn in the Southwest



Chisholm Corn

As a Milling Corn it has no equal. Chisholm is a very attractive, strictly native-bred variety. It is attractive because of its sound, large, creamy-white, oily grains that completely cover a bright red cob. The ears are large sized in favorable season, but if by chance the season makes them small, even the nubbins will show attractive, well-matured grains, with a large germ.

It is a Medium Early Corn, maturing in 100 to 125 days. The ears usually 7 to 9 inches long and about the same in circumference. They usually have 14 rows of grains, ranging from 12 to 16 rows, with 45 to 55 grains to the row.

We recommend Chisholm as a safe white corn for general purposes, the best there is in its class for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. It withstands dry weather almost as well as Surecropper Corn. General experience and Experiment Station tests have clearly demonstrated its superiority over other native and Northern varieties. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

DWARF MEXICAN JUNE CORN

This dependable variety, largely planted late in the spring throughout the cotton belt, originally came from Mexico. It is largely used for planting after oats and wheat. We do not advise sowing before May 1st if grain is wanted and it can be planted as late at August 15th with good results. The stalks are usually short, although early planting makes stalks 12 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. The roots run deep and spread, so that it is a splendid drouth resister. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, grains short to medium, cobs medium in size, and while usually white, occasionally you'll find a red cob and a few blue grains. This apparent mixture of color is peculiar to many varieties of Mexican corn. Mighty fine for "roasting ears" for use right up to frost. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Strawberry A very popular corn. Always does well in Texas. Large ears, strawberry colored kernels, with a red cob. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Bloody Butcher Dark red kernel; will succeed anywhere any other corn will grow. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Squaw This variety of corn was originated in Oklahoma. It is a great drouth resister. The grains present a combination of colors, most of them being blue and white. Ears are 10 to 12 inches long. Plant any time from March to August. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Oklahoma White Wonder A very large white corn; ears well filled out at both ends; ears 9 to 11 inches long. Grains very deep and broad. Medium sized white cob. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Iowa Silver Mine Our Iowa-grown Silver Mine Seed Corn is far superior to the ordinary commercial stock offered by other seedsmen. Many large planters in Texas buy hundreds of bushels of this stock from us year after year, because of the quality of our seed, and it has never failed to give good results. Our local market gardeners also plant this superfine variety for early roasting ears. For early green feed and silage it is one of the best sorts for you to plant. Stalks medium in height, ranging from 7 to 10 feet, very leafy, broad blades and a lot of them. The type of this corn is very even and uniform; ears run from 9 to 12 inches long; 16 to 22 rows of pure white kernels solidly set on a small white cob; ears well filled out at butt end and tip end. Matures in 100 days. For roasting ears, ready in 80 days. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Iowa Gold Mine Earliest of all Northern yellows. Pure yellow, deep grains, splendid yielder. This corn is well liked by many planters in the South. It has helped to fill more than one silo, and is largely planted during the early spring for a quick green feed crop. Has been tried all over the South with nothing but best results. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Reid's Yellow Dent One of the most popular corns in the United States, and fast becoming well known in the South on account of its early maturity. Grains very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Matures in about 110 days. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Hickory King Has the largest grains, with smallest cob, of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King; a single grain nearly covering a cross-section of the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears 2 and sometimes 3 medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears; makes a splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures in from 115 to 125 days. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Sherman Seed Co.,
Sherman, Texas.

Dear Sirs:

I have gotten Mebane from you and it was genuine pure seed and if you can send me those seed at that price send them at once and if not let me know at once.

Thanks to you, I remain,

Yours truly,

G. L. EDMUNDSON,
Grimes County, Texas, Rt. No. 2, Box 30.

March 24, 1925.

ALFALFA

**Will Enrich Your Land—Fine Feed For Hogs and All Kinds of Stock—
Plant in Spring or Fall**

Alfalfa is a seed and plant of peculiar hardness and adaptability, hence will grow and thrive under any reasonable conditions, in almost any climate and any type of soil, but an acid soil should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage secured, as standing water is most unfavorable and to be carefully avoided; although it has been heavily flooded in cool weather with no apparent injury. Caution should be used in planting, to purchase seed free from any impurities and as clean land as possible should be used; but once established a good stand will keep most intruders down. The seed bed should be plowed some months before planting time so it may be firm and at planting a fine mulch should be made to drill the seed in, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Have as much moisture stored in the subsoil as possible, so deep taproots may be formed quickly. It is of much importance to secure a strong growth the first year. If irrigated, laterals and borders should be so arranged that quick and even watering is assured. In its after care would urge frequent clipping, as soon as first blossoms show, or sooner. This helps keep down weeds and encourages spreading of the crowns. Any large weeds or grass should be removed at this time, by hand. This labor will be well rewarded by the superior condition of the field. It is to be remembered that in planting Alfalfa, it is a crop that may endure profitably from ten to a hundred years, that it grows stronger and better for from 3 to 5 years, and any mistakes in the early stages may require the destruction of the stand just when it should begin to give the best returns. The care of the hay calls for rapid and accurate work. Cutting should begin when small sprouts of new growth begin to show. If they are cut off it is a serious setback to the next crop and late cutting results in a hard, woody hay, with much available protein lost. Most of the curing should be in small shocks or windrows. The modern practice seems to be to bale in the field, just as soon as most of the stems are dry enough to snap. Good judgment must be used to avoid losing leaves, yet not bale with enough moisture to cause excessive heating. The growing of Alfalfa seed is rapidly being specialized, for so hardy a plant, it is a most coy and uncertain producer of seed, even with the most favorable and climatic conditions. The almost rainless summers of West Texas, Arizona and New Mexico usually yield crops of the bright colored, plump seed which commands the best markets, and have an obvious advantage over European grown seed, raised under such different environments and likely to be ill adapted to American use. It should be sown, generally speaking, in February, March and April or September, October and November. Twenty to twenty-five pounds of the best grade seed should be planted per acre. In order to get an even stand it is advisable to sow one-half of the seed one way across the field and the other half at right angles to first line of sowing. TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW ANY CROP, PLANT SQUARE BRAND SEED.

DOMESTIC ALFALFA SEED

From the Fields of the Best Southwest Growers

Square Brand Extra Fancy This is our best grade of domestic alfalfa seed. The very finest quality and thoroughly re-cleaned. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Fancy Also of first class quality of domestic alfalfa seed, but not in the same class with our Square Brand Seed. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Choice A good grade of medium quality seed, containing some dark seeds, but generally gives satisfactory results. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

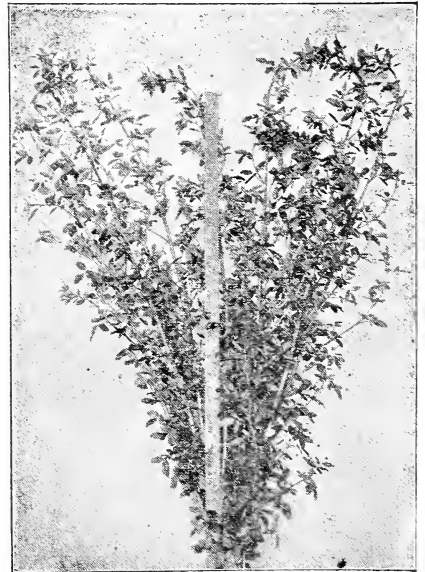
PERUVIAN ALFALFA

**Especially Good for Planting in the South
and Southwest**

The Peruvian Alfalfa will make one ton more per acre per season than common alfalfa. It grows in cooler weather, starting earlier and growing later. It is equal in every way to the ordinary alfalfa as food for stock, and has absolutely no quality that is objectionable. It will stand wetter soil, and some claim more drouth than the ordinary alfalfa. Peruvian Alfalfa is similar to Arabian Alfalfa; it is extremely tender and generally winter-kills in all except the Southern and Southwestern States. It's quick recovery after cutting and its longer growing season enables more cuttings to be obtained than is possible from ordinary alfalfa. The Peruvian Alfalfa grows taller than the Arabian, but the stems are more woody. It will thrive on poor or sandy land where other varieties fail. And it will stand 10 per cent colder weather than domestic Alfalfa. We would recommend our customers planting this new variety of alfalfa. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa Is proving a special value in the Southwestern portion of the United States, where winters are mild. It is characterized by its large leaflets and by the hairiness of its stems and leaves, quick recovery after cutting, and its very rapid growth during the growing season, and also by its ability to grow in cooler temperatures than ordinary alfalfa. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Smooth Leaf Peruvian Alfalfa About two weeks earlier than common kind; stays green later in fall. Some people prefer this variety of Peruvian Alfalfa to the Hairy. We especially recommend it for fall planting. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.



A Single Plant of Square Brand Alfalfa

CLOVER

Sweet Clover, White Blossom

Resembles alfalfa in appearance, habits of growth and in food contents. Fine for feeding bees. It thrives in a variety of soils, growing well in almost pure sand, in silt, loam, and hard, rocky and decidedly poor clay soil. Also does well on alkaline and non-alkaline soils. It adapts itself to almost all conditions of climates. Used for hay, pasture and green manure, as well as for fertilizing and renovating old and poor soils. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry relish Sweet Clover. It may be killed when desired by mowing when in bloom. If left to mature, it reseeds itself from year to year, as long as wanted, with no resowing, although it may be pastured. The seed bed should be well prepared and very firm. A good place to sow it is on ground such as corn stubble, and does not require ploughing, depending on a disk or harrow to cover the seed. Some people sow it with Spring Oats. It sown in spring or fall. Sow 20 to 25 pounds of hulled seed, or 25 to 30 pounds of unhulled seed per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom

Same as White Blossom, except has a yellow flower. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover

A very valuable self-feeding legume. Grows almost anywhere. Its chief use is as a pasture plant with Bermuda Grass. On rich soil, when grown for hay, produces two or more tons per acre. With it as a summer crop and Burr Clover as a winter crop, rundown land is improved rapidly. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

White Clover

Its main use is for pasture and lawn mixtures. A small proportion of White Clover in a permanent pasture often fills up many a bare spot and produces valuable grazing for all kinds of stock. Will reseed itself from year to year. However, during extremely hot weather, and dry midsummer, it disappears, but quickly revives on return of seasonable weather, and rains in early autumn, thus furnishing abundant fall pasturage. Sow about 11 pounds per acre when planted by itself, or half the amount when planted with other grasses. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Burr Clover

There are two kinds of Burr Clover—the Southern or Spotted Leaf, and the California. Based on our experience we can see but little difference, therefore do not recommend one variety over the other. The chief reason for using Burr Clover is for the inoculating, and soil improving features, and as both varieties possess this quality, it makes little difference which kind is planted. Burr Clover, like other legumes, has the ability to gather nitrogen from the air, and put it in the soil, by means of nodules on the clover roots. The tubercles, or nodules, on the clover roots may be compared to fertilizer factories, which gather from the free and unlimited supply of atmospheric nitrogen, and manufacture it into plant food. By the use of Burr Clover, the farmer's bill for commercial fertilizer may be greatly reduced. Being an annual, Burr Clover reseeds itself from year to year, yet it is easy to control. It is an excellent pasture crop for all kinds of live stock. When used as a pasture crop it should be grown in combination with some of the warm weather plants, Bermuda Grass or Lespedeza. The Burr Clover comes up in the fall and is well established when the summer crops are killed by frost. It grows all winter until long after the summer crops are well established, reseeds itself and dies down in May to come again in the fall. A great many people order Burr Clover "Hulled" not knowing that the hull, or "Burr" is as important as the seed itself, for it is the Burr that inoculates the seed. When planted on Bermuda sod, the seed should be sowed in August to October, 4 to 6 bushels per acre, for a good stand, or 3 or 4 bushels per acre for a scattering stand, which will thicken up next fall. When planted in cotton 3 or 4 bushels per acre is required. For hay 6 bushels Burr Clover and about 2 bushels Rust Proof Oats per acre. Soften the Burr Before Planting Clover—Soak your Burr Clover Seed in cold water and stir them five minutes to soften and to catch the inoculated soil. Then put them in a sack and dip into kettle of boiling water for one minute. Put them back in the cool water and stir a few minutes to re-inoculate from the soil therein and they are then ready to plant. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.



Two Square Brand Oats

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

(Melilotus Indica)—Yellow blossom Sweet Clover, sometimes called Sour Clover, is becoming recognized as a legume especially adapted to plow under for green manure. Grows all during the winter and is just the thing to build up run-down soil and will improve the yield of crops that are planted on the land the following spring. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

SEED OATS

TWO SQUARE BRAND OATS

BRED UP AND IMPROVED RED OAT

TWO SQUARE BRAND OATS have been grown all over the Southwest and our customers report they are a "great improvement over the common thrasher-run Texas Red Oat." They are free from black oats and white oats that will be found in the average oat sold by grain dealers.

TWO SQUARE BRAND OATS are also double re-cleaned and graded. This removes all trash, straw and pin-oats as well as the larger sticks. They are then given a formaldehyde anti-smut treatment according to Government methods, thus practically eliminating the damage caused by smut. This advantage alone saves the entire cost of the seed to some growers.

TWO SQUARE BRAND OATS are produced from our own seed, which are given an anti-smut treatment before we issue them to the grower. We personally inspect all the fields before harvesting and all threshers are cleaned out before they are allowed to start up. This assures you a pure oat. The seed is again given an anti-smut treatment before the seed is shipped to you.

REMEMBER—It does not cost you any more to plant, harvest, and thresh high yielding oats than it does common Red Oats. Some of our customers report TWO SQUARE BRAND OATS have made them from \$5 to \$20 more per acre than the common oats. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

SQUARE BRAND TESTED SEEDS

FERGUSON NO. 71 OATS

These oats have been sold for years and some of our customers want a supply each year. In order to accommodate them we secured the seed from Mr. Ferguson and had them grown for us under contract. These oats are also given an anti-smut treatment before they are shipped and are double re-cleaned and graded in our modern re-cleaning plant.

Some of our customers may not be familiar with these oats and we will state they are an improved Red Oat. They have the following advantage over the common Texas Red Oats:

1. Produce more bushels per acre.
2. Greater resistance to red and black smut.
3. Practical freedom from smut.
4. Greater hardiness against winter killing.
5. Better stooling habits.
6. Greater resistance to drouth.
7. Freedom from black and white oats.

We have a limited amount of these oats on hand and will be glad to have your order for what you will need. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

FERGUSON NO. 922 OATS

Some of our customers wanted some of these oats last fall, so we purchased some pedigreed seed from Mr. Ferguson and issued it to our growers to be grown on contract for us. We have only a limited amount of these oats and expect to be sold out soon. If you want any of them send your order at once. These oats are an improvement over Ferguson No. 71 Oat and reports seem to indicate they are better. We have double re-cleaned and graded them as well as given them the anti-smut treatment as given the other varieties. Do not wait, but send your order now. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

COMMON TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS

We have selected some fields of these oats as we have some calls for them each year. They have been double re-cleaned and given a formaldehyde anti-smut treatment. This makes them worth more to you than oats handled by grain dealers and you will find our prices on them to be in line with other dealers. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

EARLY FULGHUM OATS

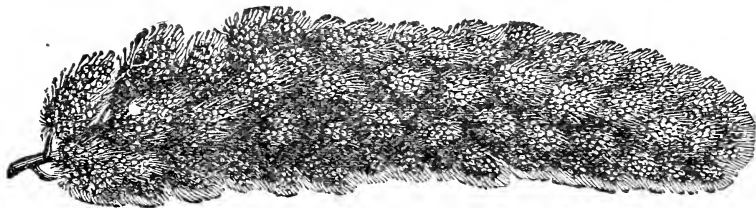
These oats are from 10 to 15 days earlier than any oat. For this reason they usually escape the rust and early spring drouths. Our customers report these oats will go through the winter as far north as Red River. This information is passed on to you for what it is worth as it is possible a hard winter might kill them out.

We have double re-cleaned and given these oats a formaldehyde treatment to reduce the smut. Plant a few acres and compare them with your oats. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

TESTED MILLET SEED

For a great many years we have made a specialty of Millet seed, re-cleaning it thoroughly with the latest and most improved machinery. Our Square Brand Fancy Big Head Millet is the very finest grade that we can buy. The Millet seed that we handle is Southern grown and far superior to Northern grown seed. If you grow Millet for seed and want to produce large heads, you should sow about 5 to 10 pounds per acre in drills, and cultivate like a crop of corn.

If planted for hay, sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre, broadcast. On reasonably good land will produce satisfactory crops of millet. Well drained upland is the best. Sow in April, May and June.



Square Brand Big Head Millet

Square Brand Fancy Big Head This grows very rank and is one of the best varieties for hay or fodder. On good rich soil it will make a growth of 4 to 5 feet high, and hay is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even the hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of five tons of hay per acre is nothing unusual. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

White Wonder Millet This variety is very desirable on account of its earliness and being such a heavy yielder of seed. The heads of White Wonder Millet will run from 8 to 16 inches and one head will have 12 to 15 thousand seeds. The foliage is very heavy, broad leaves. It produces an excellent amount of fodder which cures very readily. Does not make as much fodder as our big German, but produces lots of seed which is fine for chicken feed. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Pearl, or Cattail Millet (Pencillaria) This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained a height of 3 or 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre. Pearl or Cattail Millet should not be planted before May. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Hog, or Manitoba Millet This variety grows much larger seed than the common kinds of Millet, and is very valuable as poultry and stock food. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Sherman Seed Co., Sherman, Texas.

Dear Sirs: I received my Seed Corn and am well pleased with it and my Garden and Melon Seeds were fine. You can expect my future orders. Thanks for your promptness.

Yours truly,

C. E. HILL.

Clay County, Texas, Rt. No. 1, Box 54.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

Sow six to ten pounds of seed per acre in drills, and from 100 to 150 pounds per acre broadcast

CANE SEED FOR FORAGE



Early Amber Cane

8 to 14 feet. The stalk is as large or larger than Crookneck, and in quality it compares equally well to Crookneck—to either of which all Sorghum can be compared in regard to sweetness. The seeds are plump, slightly larger than Sumac, and when hulls are removed seeds appear to be a dull reddish-brown color; after the threshing process, are almost totally enclosed in a bluntly pointed, glistening red glume; heads are long and medium loose. This variety was lately introduced into Texas, where fields last year produced 350 gallons of the very best quality of syrup to the acre. The syrup is lighter in color and milder in taste than that of Sumac, Orange or Amber. Makes the very finest kind of silage. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Early Amber Cane This variety is very popular and is largely used to sow for forage. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two to three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the finest quality. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Orange Cane This variety is a little later than the Amber Cane and is also much used for forage and making syrup. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Red Top Cane This variety is planted extensively all over Texas. The seed is smaller than the Amber and Orange, makes the very finest of fodder and is in very heavy demand. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

CANE SEED FOR SYRUP

Crookneck Ribbon Cane Planted principally to make syrup and has given the very best satisfaction to those who have planted it for this purpose. It is usually planted in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, using from 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. Grows from 10 to 15 feet high. In the past year or two the farmers of Texas have gone into building silos very extensively. It is one of the best crops that can be grown to use as ensilage on account of the enormous yield it makes per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Japanese Ribbon Cane This is a large, stocky and vigorous variety, maturing in 120 to 125 days. It sends up two to four stalks, which reach a height of 10 to 15 feet. The seeds are plump, slightly larger than Sumac, and when hulls are removed seeds appear to be a dull reddish-brown color; after the threshing process, are almost totally enclosed in a bluntly pointed, glistening red glume; heads are long and medium loose. This variety was lately introduced into Texas, where fields last year produced 350 gallons of the very best quality of syrup to the acre. The syrup is lighter in color and milder in taste than that of Sumac, Orange or Amber. Makes the very finest kind of silage. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Straighthead Ribbon Cane Grows very similar to the Crookneck variety, except that it has a straight head. Is first class to use for ensilage, also for syrup. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

These are used principally for grain, although the leaves are also largely used for forage. The stalk does not contain much sugar like Saccharine Sorghums such as Amber and Orange Cane. All are being used to good advantage for ensilage purposes. The severe drought of 1913 taught the planters of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, the merits and value of Non-Saccharine Sorghums. They have produced excellent results despite the scant rainfall, where corn made a failure. More of the Non-Saccharine Sorghums will be planted during the coming season than ever before, as planters can insure a supply of grain for feed, in addition to the forage value of the leaves.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat This grain grows something like Broom Corn. It stools out from the root, making from three to six stalks. It has been planted in almost every section of Texas and has produced splendid crops. It is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder, and has given great satisfaction to every grower. Shallu or Egyptian wheat should be sown in drills three feet apart, using from five to ten pounds of seed per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Higaru This is a new grain or forage crop and is a cross between White Kaffir and Feterita. It is more desirable for forage than either and the bad qualities of each have been eliminated; when ripe Feterita shatters out, Higaru will not. It is dwarf in habit of growth, and the compact heads of large white grain make it very attractive. The stalks contain more saccharine matter than Feterita and Kaffir, which makes it better for stock feeding, and for filling silos. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Spur Feterita Spur Feterita is a distinct variety of grain sorghum, developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station through breeding and selection, and distributed to the farmers of the state for the first time in 1919. Spur Feterita has a larger and broader head and better filled base than the common Feterita and has somewhat more regular nodes within the head and a center stem not so fully continuous. The stalk of this variety is from 6 to 12 inches shorter and 27 per cent heavier than common Feterita. The stem presents a more stocky appearance, resembling kaffir and it carries from 14 to 16 leaves, which increases its forage value over common Feterita. This variety matures a little later, the heads thresh out about 4 per cent more grain, and the yield per acre is several bushels higher than the common Feterita.

Spur Feterita within a few years is rapidly replacing the common Feterita. It is well adapted to the Black Land region and also for growing in the western grain sorghum belt. The heavier stalk and the large number of leaves make this variety valuable for forage and for silage. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

White Kaffir Corn It grows from four to five feet high, making straight, upright growth, has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making an excellent fodder either green or dried for cattle and horses. The heads make the finest kind of feed. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds per acre. For fodder sow one bushel per acre broadcast. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

SQUARE BRAND TESTED SEEDS

Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize Is one of the most popular varieties of non-saccharine sorghum grown in Texas. Immense quantities are grown in the Panhandle and in the Southwestern portion of the state. It is being planted more and more in the black land belt and is becoming more popular every year, is very productive, and makes an enormous amount of the finest kind of grain which is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to ten pounds of seed per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Darso Low-growing, heavily foliated, with a large stalk, usually tinged with red. Remarkably uniform in height, shape and color of head. Its stalk is sweet and juicy, showing by chemical analysis to contain 12.76 per cent saccharose in the juice, and analysis of the grain shows that the composition is very similar to that of Kaffir. It matures earlier than Kaffir, which fact has much to do with its drought-resistance. At the Oklahoma Experiment Station it has been used as a safe feed crop during years of severe and continued droughts. Darso makes excellent silage, and can be used as a grain forage or silage crop. Birds do not take Darso in the field before harvesting as they do to other grain sorghums. Neither do chinch bugs damage Darso as they do Milo Maize. Darso seems to be giving splendid results in Texas. We recommend it very highly. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

COTTON SEED

SELECTED VARIETIES—PROVEN BIG AVERAGE YIELDERS IN THE SOUTHWEST

We are always in close touch with the principal Cotton growers, and by reason of this fact we usually are in a position, early in the season, to secure our stocks of Cotton Seed from the best and purest crops. We clean and cull every pound of our high grade planting seed in our own plant, putting it through the most modern and efficient culling machines, and, as we exercise extra care in the selection and purchasing of Cotton Seed to be prepared for planting, together with the careful and thorough culling we give it, the finished product is "Quality Seeds"—THE KIND THAT PLEASES. A great deal of our Cotton Seed is grown by the most prominent farmers in Grayson County and adjacent territory, from the purest seed, of those varieties best suited to our Southwestern conditions.

KASCH COTTON

BIG BOLL—5-LOCK VARIETY

Big Yield—High Per Cent Lint—Storm and Drouth Resistant

Kasch is a 5-lock big boll cotton that is easy to pick and yields a high per cent of good quality lint. Many farmers in all parts of Texas report that it yields more cotton on their farms and is easier to pick than any variety they have ever grown, and many of them report 40 to 44 per cent lint.

While Kasch Cotton is new to most parts of the Southwest, it has been improved a number of years and those who plant it say that it seems to have bred into it most of the good qualities that you would want.

Kasch is an early variety. Its big boll and high linting are its chief advantages. They should mean money to you.

Farmers who plant Kasch Cotton say:

1. "It is easy to pick, has a high percentage of lint and is storm resisting."
2. "Very prolific, big bolls and good lint."
3. "I have got as high as 583 pounds of lint out of 1360 pounds of seed cotton."
4. "Kasch Cotton made from 40 to 42 per cent lint, and is the easiest cotton to pick that I have ever had anything to do with."
5. "I planted 40 acres and made 40 bales weighing 500 pounds each."
6. "It stood the drouth very good, and made a far better yield and lint percentage than any other cotton."

SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

EARLY TEXAS SPECIAL

Last Spring we announced to our customers that we had a new variety of Cotton that according to our tests out-yielded and brought more money on the market than any other Cotton on the market at this time.

We sold some of this Cotton Seed at \$2.50 per half bushel with the understanding that each customer report the results to us this fall after he had picked it and found how it turned out. We sold this Cotton Seed in all parts of Texas and Oklahoma and from the reports we have received, we have not received a single one that did not praise this Cotton and state it was the best they had ever planted or seen in their section. This is very encouraging to us and we think it would be well for our customers to plant a small field of this seed as it seems to be a winner.

Here is what our customers, who tried it out last season, have to say about it:

1. It is early and storm-proof.
2. High lint turn-out at gin.
3. Out yields other varieties in the field.
4. Brings more money than other Cotton.
5. It is the best Cotton I have ever planted.
6. Will plant my entire crop in it this year.
7. Have tried all kinds of Cotton but this one beats them all.

Mr. R. C. Malone, Oak Hill, Oklahoma, wins the \$5.00 gold piece offered for the best report and name submitted for this Cotton. Here is what Mr. Malone has to say about it:

I am writing you, reporting my success with the half bushel of Cotton Seed I got from you last Spring.

I planted one acre with the seed and I have picked 800 pounds of Seed Cotton and will pick 100 pounds more from the acre, where a good variety of _____ made 500 pounds right by the side of it. This is upland and sandy. I used 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre on both varieties and worked it all alike.

I got 305 pounds of lint from the 800 pounds of Seed Cotton and the staple was 1 1-16 of an inch strong staple and I sold it for 2c per pound more than other Cotton was bringing that day at Idabel. I find it a good variety in production, staple and price. It is hard to find one variety that will do so. I aim to plant my entire crop next year in this Cotton and I will be in the market next year for different kinds of seeds, so send me one of your 1927 catalogs when it is printed. I suggest Early Texas Special for the name. I am an old Cotton raiser and I have tried all kinds of Cotton, but this is the best yet.

Yours for better seed,

(Signed) R. C. MALONE.

We do not know what we could say about this Cotton that Mr. Malone has not brought out. We believe this is the best Cotton on the market and you should plant some this season. Order early as our supply is limited and when we sell out it will be impossible to secure any more until another crop is gathered. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Mebane Triumph This well known and established Cotton needs no introduction. This variety is characterized by a medium low limbing stalk, with short joints and a "Cedar Bush" form; large bolls. Yields around 40 per cent average lint. Medium early, heavy fruiting. A 5-lock cotton.

Our Mebane Seed is fine, large, September ginned. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Lone Star A very large boll, 5-lock variety; heavy fruiting and perhaps the most storm-proof variety yet introduced. Staple is longer and stronger than Mebane or Rowden, and is credited with being a high linting cotton. Gaining in popularity each year. We believe you would be pleased with this cotton. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Rowden Big Boll A 5-lock, big boll variety. It has the reputation of being a great "Poor Land Cotton." Very productive, and very popular all through the Cotton Belt.

Easy to pick and turns out a high average per cent of lint. An early variety that grows a good strong stalk.

Our Rowden Seed is thoroughly culled, high quality, tested seed from the Original Home Country of Rowden Cotton. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Half and Half Our Half and Half seed is only one year from the originator. The growers from whom we purchased this seed paid \$5.00 per bushel last year for them. The Cotton ginned on a gin that did not gin anything except Half and Half. For this reason we think we have the best seed in Texas. This seed lints from 45 to 48 per cent with a staple of about one inch. The bolls are medium sized and the field turn out is good. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Boykin This seed grown from elite seed purchased from the originator. This seed was ginned separately and is pure. This cotton made some of the largest yields in Grayson County this year. The bolls are large, storm-proof, easy to pick and early. Lints from 38 to 48 per cent staple 1 1-16 strong. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Bennett Cotton Seed This is one of the finest varieties of big boll cotton grown and is very popular with those who have planted it. We have talked with a number of growers and they all say that it is the finest cotton they have ever grown, being very productive, having large five-lock bolls, very storm-proof and very easy to pick. Stands drought well. Under normal conditions the length of the staple is 1 1-16 to 1 1-8 inch, which is the kind of cotton that is in most demand by cotton buyers and brings the highest price. Wind and weather do not string the locks from the bolls of this cotton, nor do they fall out on the ground like other varieties. It is easy to keep cotton pickers in the fields of this variety. It is an early and rapid fruiting cotton with compact, short jointed, continuous growing fruit limbs. Lint 38 to 42 per cent. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

COW OR FIELD PEAS

THE GREAT SOIL IMPROVER... MAKE POOR LAND RICH. MAKE GOOD LAND MORE PRODUCTIVE.
A SPLENDID AND NUTRITIOUS GREEN FORAGE OR HAY CROP



Speckled Whippoorwill Cow Peas

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in much better mechanical condition and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, have the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced.

Cow Peas can be sown in April, May, June or July, at the rate of 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

For your land's sake plant plenty of Cow Peas. They will help the land and furnish plenty of roughage and grain for all kinds of stock. Growing Cow Peas and Velvet Beans is almost like putting money in the bank.

Whippoorwill Peas A favorite early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed which are easily gathered, makes a good growth of vine, which can easily be cut as dry hay. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Wonderful, or Unknown This variety is especially valuable on account of its immense growth of vines; it holds its foliage well, and for this reason it is desirable for hay. It is late in maturing and needs a full season to give best results. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Cream, or Lady Pea This is a very fine variety for table use and is also a great soil builder. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Mixed Cow Peas A great many people prefer to plant mixed Peas, and to those of our customers who want them we are prepared to furnish a good mixture of varieties. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Large White Black Eye The large Black Eye Peas are more prolific, better flavored and bring a higher price than most any other variety. Where Peas alone are wanted the planters will probably find this more desirable than any other kind. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Clay The seed of this variety are medium sized and cream or clay colored; vines grow long and very leafy; seed matures medium late. One of the best for enriching soil. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Crowder This is a very fine large variety of Peas and is getting popular as a table pea throughout Texas and the Southwest. We expect to be able to supply several different kinds of Crowder Peas. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Canada Field Peas Strong, vigorous Peas that are being highly recommended for planting in the fall to plow under in the spring as a green manure crop. They can also be sown for green fodder in the spring and fall; for this purpose it is a good idea to mix them with oats, using 20 pounds of Oats with 50 pounds of peas per acre broadcast. If peas are sown alone use 75 pounds per acre broadcast. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

SQUARE BRAND TESTED SEEDS

PEANUTS

Spanish Peanuts Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, which makes the cultivation easier. While the nuts are smaller, they are much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish; the best crop in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Tennessee Red A fine variety, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Improved Virginia Jumbo A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively by the Peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. The plants have erect stems with upright foliage and are easily grown. The nuts are of good size and contain remarkable large kernels. The vines furnish excellent forage. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being fully considered, that has ever been introduced into the United States. Until recent years Rape has been grown mostly for sheep pasture, but in recent years people have learned that it is equally valuable as a forage crop for cattle, hogs, and poultry. The young, tender leaves of Rape make fine greens for table use, and are preferred by some to mustard and other greens. To those of our customers who are not familiar with Rape we will say that it grows somewhat like a cabbage plant before the cabbage begins to head up; however, the Rape makes a larger plant, often 18 inches to 2 feet high, under favorable conditions and on good soil Rape will produce from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. It can be sown in the fall as it stands our winters without killing, it can also be sown in the spring with good results. Sow in drills at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per acre or broadcast 5 to 6 pounds per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

BROOM CORN

Plant in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin to 5 inches in row. Cultivate the same as corn. 8 to 10 pounds will plant an acre

Fancy Dwarf Broom Corn This variety is grown very extensively in Oklahoma and Texas, and is very popular with the planter. Is quite distinct from other varieties in earliness. Of robust habit and extreme productiveness; brush long and well fibered and of fine quality and always in big demand. Is a great drought resister. Has seed near the top and is easy to thresh. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Standard Evergreen Also called California or Tennessee Evergreen. This variety is not as early as the Japanese. Has much coarser brush and is not so popular as the other varieties of Broom Corn. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

FIELD BEANS FOR THE SOUTH

Velvet Beans (Early Speckled or 90-Day) Rich pasture, forage, grain for all live stock. A legume that enriches the soil. Velvet Beans have become about the biggest summer legume crop in the South for grazing, and for fall and winter feed. They have proven satisfactory in the South and Southwest wherever there is fair rainfall, and as far north as Tennessee. Speckled Velvet Beans often make 10 to 20 tons of green hay and 4 to 6 tons of dry hay to the acre and 40 bushels of seed. When planted alone they make a very heavy foliage and are usually pastured as they grow to prevent harvesting the massy hay. The most popular way is to plant between the corn. Best results are obtained when plants are about three feet apart. Drill about 30 or 40 pounds of seed to the acre when grown alone or about 20 pounds between corn rows. Plant in early spring for seed or in June or July for forage and cover crop. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Pinto Beans or Mexican Speckled Another dry land bean. It is speckled and about the size of the navy bean. Similar growing qualities to the Tepary Bean, except that the bean is larger and the yield heavier. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans The most popular of all Soy Beans. It is the largest growing variety—attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet—of all the Soy Beans. They thrive on most any kind of soil, and make a splendid and very profitable summer forage crop. They are very fine for table use, both shelled and when green, as you would English Peas, or permitted to stay on the stalk until they mature and then put away for winter use. As they contain more protein than Cow Peas, or Velvet Beans, Soy Beans make a very valuable hay crop. Unlike Cow Peas, Soy Beans mature all the pods at the same time. One bushel of Soy Beans planted 2 to 3 inches apart in drills 30 to 36 inches apart will plant 2 to 3 acres. If sown broadcast from 60 to 70 pounds per acre should be used. Planting in drills is recommended, as this will enable the field to be cultivated, which is necessary in case of weeds. An occasional Soy Bean planted with ensilage corn adds greatly to its feeding value. Oil mill men in the Southern States have tried them out, the result being they found them very valuable, as the oil from Soy Beans is of a very fine quality, and from a commercial standpoint Soy Beans occupy a prominent position, and will increase in popularity as soon as their merit becomes generally known. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

SELECT TESTED SEED WHEAT

Macaroni or Nicaragua Claimed to yield better than soft Wheat. Usually makes from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Stands dry weather better than soft Wheat, and makes excellent pasture. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Mediterranean Seed Wheat This variety has proven to be one of the best for the Southwest. This strain has long, large heads, plump berries of an even color and quality. It is especially desirable from a milling standpoint. The straw is tough and heavy and not inclined to lodge. Our seed wheat is all double re-cleaned. The cleaning takes out all the light and shriveled grains. This leaves the heavy, plump seed that will make large yields. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

VETCH

Vetch is another splendid variety of forage plant and is rapidly gaining popular favor with farmers and stock raisers throughout the country. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It grows well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and will endure extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Produces enormous heads, measuring 15 to 20 inches in diameter. Seeds are highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. For poultry it is the best producing grain known. It can be raised cheaper than corn. Should plant some of the seed on any waste piece of ground during the early spring up to the middle of July. Eight pounds will sow an acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

COMMON TEXAS RYE

This is the well known Texas Rye that has been grown and developed in Texas for a long time. It usually yields about 15 to 20 bushels of grain to the acre under favorable conditions and it makes a big pasture crop for fall grazing. Will thrive on poorer soil and stand more freezing than any other grain. Will grow on most any kind of land. Sow from August to December, using one and one-half bushels of seed per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

BUCKWHEAT

Sow in the Spring. Will make a fall crop in lower South with fair rainfall. Sow about 25 pounds per acre. **Silver Hull** A great improvement over the original, old sort, yielding nearly double the quantity per acre, blooming longer and maturing sooner. Grains are a beautiful light gray color, have thin husks and less prominent corners than those of the other sort. The flour is of good quality and very nutritious. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Japanese Has been raised in this State with good results. It is early and very productive. The rich, dark brown kernels are twice the size of those of Silver Hull and yield a superior flour. The plants are of branching character and the stiff straw stands up well. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

POP CORN

White Rice Best variety of white pop corn for popping. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Queen's Golden Popular with a great many people on account of its beautiful golden color. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Japanese Hulless Very prolific white variety. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

GRASSES FOR SOUTHERN FARMS

Sudan Grass Sudan Grass is grown for hay. It can best be described by saying that it has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass with a lot more of its own added, and while it looks like an extra tall growing strain of Johnson Grass, it has not a single bad quality of Johnson Grass. Sudan grass is strictly an annual. It grows to a height of from 3 to 5 feet when sown broadcast for hay and 5 to 8 feet in cultivated rows. Broadcast sowing is preferred for hay and cultivated rows for seed. The best time to cut Sudan hay is when it is in full head, but the grass can be harvested somewhat earlier or later to this without any material loss in feeding value. The hay is equal in feeding value to Timothy, Sorghum or Millet. Feeding experiments have proven Sudan Grass to be an excellent roughage for work animals and stock cattle and only slightly less valuable than Alfalfa for milk cows. Be sure to obtain your Sudan Grass seed from a reliable source. Our stock is of the highest purity and germination and absolutely free from Johnson Grass seed. For a hay crop sow 20 to 40 pounds broadcast per acre. For growing a seed crop, plant thinly in rows 18 inches apart, using 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. When seeding in rows an ordinary grain drill will fill all requirements. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Kentucky Blue Grass A splendid lawn and pasture grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Forms a compact sod and stands tramping well. In most sections of the Central South it is largely sown for lawn purposes, as it remains almost dormant during the hot weather, and improves after the first year. Sow 40 pounds of seed per acre during the early fall or spring. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Johnson Grass While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is now recognized as one of the most valuable hay and forage plants. In places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading to cultivated fields, there is no other grass that makes such enormous yields of hay. Plant as soon as frost disappears at the rate of 40 or 50 pounds per acre. It should be cut when the seed heads appear and will furnish 3 or 4 cuttings per year. It is extremely hardy and hard grazing does not damage it. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Bermuda Grass Bermuda grass is the best summer pasture grass known in the South. No other plant has been found that is more suitable for gullied hillsides, to prevent washing and to cover up the scars of erosion. It flourishes in sunshine, but will not stand much shade. For this reason it should not be used in woodland pasture. The seed should be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is warm at the rate of from 5 to 8 pounds per acre. The seed should not be planted over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and can be covered with a roller or light harrowing. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Carpet Grass The most important grass for permanent pasture in the South. Its creeping habit of growth enables it to bear close grazing without injury. It is strictly a pasture grass, seldom growing large enough to be cut for hay. Sow the seed at the rate of 10 pounds per acre in the early spring or late summer. Lespedeza, White Clover or Vetch are desirable in mixture with Carpet Grass. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Rhodes Grass The best grass for the Gulf Coast section. Rhodes Grass has been grown on the Coast for a number of years with marked success. It is not coarse and makes hay equal to, if not better, than the best Northern Timothy hay. It has been reported that farmers have gotten from 3 to 8 cuttings of hay from the seed when sown in the spring with a yield of from 6 to 12 tons of hay. Sow the seed in early spring or October, November. Drill at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds and broadcast 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre. SEE RED LETTER LIST FOR PRICES.

Prices Effective January 1st, 1927

All prices quoted herein are FOB Sherman, unless otherwise specified and subject to market changes. We will be glad to quote you special prices on large lots. Send us a list of your wants or needs.

NOTICE: Sherman Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, nor any other matter of Seeds they may send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and any money paid for same will be refunded.

SEED CORN

	Peck	½ Bu.	Bu.	10 Bu.
Surcropper, White...	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
King's Golden or Ferguson Yellow Dent	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
Chisholm, Red Cob, White	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
Dwarf Mexican June	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
Strawberry	.90	1.50	2.75	25.00
Bloody Butcher	.90	1.50	2.75	25.00
Squaw Dent	.90	1.50	2.75	25.00
Oklahoma White Wonder	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
Iowa Silver Mine	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
Iowa Gold Mine	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
Reid's Yellow Dent	.75	1.40	2.50	22.50
Hickory King	1.00	1.90	3.50	32.50

ALFALFA

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
SQUARE BRAND Extra Fancy	2.50	11.50	22.00
Fancy	2.40	11.00	21.00
Choice	2.25	10.00	19.00
Hairy Leaf Peruvian	2.50	11.50	22.00
Smooth Leaf Peruvian	2.50	11.50	22.00

CLOVER

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Sweet White Blossom	2.25	10.00	19.00
Sweet Yellow Blossom	2.25	10.00	19.00
Lespedeza or Japan	3.00	13.00	25.00
White Dutch	7.50	36.00	70.00
Southern Spotted Leaf Bur	2.50	11.00	21.00
Yellow Blossom (Melilotus Indica)	1.50	7.00	13.00

SEED OATS

	10 Bu.	50 Bu.	100 Bu.
TWO SQUARE BRAND	8.50	40.00	75.00
Ferguson No 71	8.50	40.00	75.00
Ferguson No. 922	10.00	45.00	90.00
Texas Red Rust Proof	8.00	37.50	65.00
Early Fulghum	8.50	40.00	75.00

MILLET

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
SQUARE BRAND Big Head	1.00	2.25	4.00
White Wonder	.90	2.00	3.75
Pearl or Cattail	2.00	9.00	17.50
Hog or Manatoba	1.00	2.50	4.50
Fancy Big German	.90	2.00	3.75

SORGHUMS (Saccharine)

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Early Amber	1.00	2.00	3.75
Orange	1.00	2.00	3.75
Red Top, Square Brand	.80	1.75	3.00
Red Top, Fancy	.60	1.50	2.75

SORGHUMS (For Syrup)

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Crookneck Ribbon Cane	1.50	6.50	12.50
Japanese Ribbon Cane	1.50	6.50	12.50
Straighthead Ribbon Cane	1.50	6.50	12.50

SORGHUMS (Non-Saccharine)

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat	1.50		
Higaru	.50	2.00	3.50
Spur Feterita	.50	2.00	3.75
White Kafr	.50	2.00	3.50
Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize	.50	2.00	3.50
Darso	.50	2.00	3.75

COTTON SEED

Freight Prepaid to Texas Points.	10 Bu.	50 Bu.	100 Bu.
Kasch	1.75	1.60	1.50
Mebane Triumph	1.75	1.60	1.50
Lone Star	1.75	1.60	1.50
Rowden, Big Boll	1.75	1.60	1.50
Half & Half	1.75	1.60	1.50
Boykin	1.75	1.60	1.50
Bennett	1.75	1.60	1.50
Early Texas Special	3.00		

COW PEAS

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Speckled Whippoorwill	1.00	3.75	7.00
Wonderful or Unknown	1.00	3.75	7.00
Cream or Lady	1.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Cowpeas	1.00	3.75	7.00
Large White Black Eye	1.50	6.00	11.00
Clay	1.00	3.75	7.00
Brown Crowder	1.50	6.50	12.00
Speckled Crowder	1.50	6.50	12.00
Canada Field	1.50	6.00	11.00

PEANUTS

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Spanish, Country Run	1.00	4.00	7.50
Spanish, Hand Picked	1.25	5.00	9.50
Tennessee Long Red	2.00	8.00	15.00
Improved Virginia Jumbo	2.00	8.00	15.00

RAPE

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dwarf Essex	1.50	6.50	12.00

BROOM CORN

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Fancy Dwarf	1.00	4.25	8.00
Standard Evergreen	1.00	4.25	8.00

FIELD BEANS

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Early Speckled Velvet	1.50	5.00	9.75
Pinto	1.50	6.00	11.00
Mammoth Yellow Soy	1.25	4.75	9.00

SEED WHEAT

	10 Bu.	50 Bu.	100 Bu.
Macaroni or Nicaragua	2.00	1.90	1.80
Mediterrann Blue Stem	2.00	1.90	1.80

VETCH

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Hairy Winter	3.00	12.50	24.75

RYE

	10 Bu.	50 Bu.	100 Bu.
Common Texas Winter	1.90	1.80	1.75

BUCKWHEAT

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Silver Hull	1.00	3.75	7.00
Japanese	1.00	3.75	7.00

POP CORN

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
White Rice	1.25	5.00	9.50
Queens Golden	1.25	5.00	9.50
Japanese Hulless	1.50	6.50	12.50

GRASS SEED

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Sudan, Square Brand	1.25	3.50	6.75
Kentucky Blue	6.00	27.50	52.50
Johnson, Fancy	1.50	5.50	10.50
Bermuda, Fancy	7.50	36.00	70.00
Carpet, Fancy	7.00	31.00	60.00
Rhodes, Fancy	6.50	30.00	58.50
Sudan, Choice	1.00	3.25	6.00

Special Prices in Large Lots.

Sherman Seed Company

Sherman, Texas

Inoculate

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Peas, Beans, all Legumes with

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

**Registered in United States, Dec. 6, 1898
Over 26 Years Ago**

NITRAGIN
TRADE MARK REG. D. DEC. 6 1898 NO. 32207

**Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility
The Original Soil Inoculator**

**Awarded Gold Medal
World's Fair —
St. Louis, 1904
Over 20 Years Ago**

Grow legumes—alfalfa, clovers, soys, vetch, peas and beans—for valuable feed crops, soil improvers, cover crops; **BUT BE SURE TO INOCULATE THEM WITH NITRAGIN.** Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation. Inoculated legumes draw valuable nitrogen from the air—not the soil—**increase yield and quality of the crop and leave a rich store of nitrogen in the soil for future crops.** Inoculated legume seed develops heavy clusters of nodules, where nitrogen is stored, on the roots of the legume plant and without which the legume is valueless as a soil builder. A Nitragin inoculated legume crop bears heavy nodules and pays big in increased soil fertility.

Protect yourself by insisting on NITRAGIN, the original Soil Inoculator. All Inoculators are perishable; every package of Nitragin is dated as to the life of contents, for your protection. Look for the dated label when buying; agricultural colleges recommend this protection

Prices for Field Nitragin

1/4 bu. size for 15 lbs. seed	.....	\$0.40
1/2 bu. size for 30 lbs. seed	.....	.60
1/2 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Beans	.....	.40*
1 bu. size for 60 lbs. seed	.....	1.00
1 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas	.....	.70*
5 bu. size for 300 lbs. seed	.....	4.75
5 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas	.....	2.50*

* These prices on Nitragin for Soy Beans and Cow Peas have been greatly reduced from former prices. Buy the economical 5 bu. size for 50c per bushel of seed, treated.

When ordering, always state kind of seed you want to inoculate.

Nitragin for Garden Use

Every garden needs Nitragin; garden size is for Peas, Sweet Peas, and Beans including Lima (3 in one Inoculant) Price.....20c



Sold in tins—not glass—packed in rich, soil like granular medium, easy to mix with seed. Contents always fresh and bacteria active and vigorous.

TRADE



MARK

How We Test Our Square Brand Seeds for Germination

When a fresh supply of seeds are brought into the house, we get a sample from each sack, from each variety and put them in our Electric Germinator. The seeds then receive about the same temperature and moisture they would have if planted in the ground.

In a few days the seeds begin to put on sprouts and we can then tell how many seeds out of the lot being tested will produce strong healthy plants. If the seeds are slow about germinating, we investigate this carefully and if the second check proves the same result as

the first, we refuse to accept or sell them. We know the percentage of seeds that germinate before sending them out to you and they are given a number, providing they are satisfactory, and put in stock.

We keep a record of every test from each stock number and keep these tests up to date. In other words we can tell you the exact germination test on the seed we send you regardless of how small or large the order. These records are kept for several years for our own information.

You can see we safeguard your interest from beginning to end. Buy SQUARE BRAND seeds and feel assured you will receive seeds that will produce bumper crops.

TRADE



MARK



LARGE VEGETABLE COLLECTION

30 PACKETS VEGETABLE SEEDS, POSTPAID FOR \$1.00

We are offering thirty packets of fresh, new crop, tested, thoroughly adapted vegetable seeds, of the proper varieties to sow in the South, and deliver it postpaid for \$1.00. Do not ask us to make any changes in this collection, as it will be impossible to do so.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Beans, Red Valentine | 11. Egg Plant, Black Beauty | 21. Peas, Nott's Excelsior |
| 2. Beans, Golden Wax | 12. Lettuce, Big Boston | 22. Pepper, Royal King |
| 3. Beans, Kentucky Wonder Pole | 13. Muskmelon, Selected Rockyford | 23. Pumpkin, Green Striped Cashaw |
| 4. Beans, Henderson Bush Lima | 14. Watermelon, Halbert Honey | 24. Radish, White Icicle |
| 5. Beets, Crosby Egyptian | 15. Mustard, Southern Giant Curled | 25. Radish, Scarlet Turnip White Tip |
| 6. Cabbage, Charlston Wakefield | 16. Okra, Perkins Long Pod | 26. Squash, Early White Bush |
| 7. Collards, Georgia | 17. Onion, White or Yellow Bermuda | 27. Spinach, Savoy Leaved Bloomsdale |
| 8. Carrots, Chantenay | 18. Parsley, Double Curled | 28. Swiss Chard |
| 9. Cucumber, Davis Perfect | 19. Parsnip, Sugar or Hollow Crown | 29. Tomato, Spark's Earliana |
| 10. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam | 20. Peas, Early Alaska | 30. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe |

50c VEGETABLE COLLECTION

THE RIGHT COLLECTION FOR THE BACK YARD GARDEN

It is made up of our choicest varieties of vegetable seeds and from the same stocks that supply our critical market gardeners trade. All fresh, new crop seed, tested for germination. Please do not ask us to make any changes in the Collection, for we can not do so.

ALL POSTPAID FOR 50c

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Pkt. Beans, Black Valentine | 1 Pkt. Onion, White or Yellow Bermuda |
| 1 Pkt. Beets, Early Blood Turnip | 1 Pkt. Pepper, Bell or Bullnose |
| 1 Pkt. Carrots, Oxheart | 1 Pkt. Pumpkin, Small Sugar |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage, Stein's Early Flat Dutch | 1 Pkt. Radish, Scarlet Turnip |
| 1 Pkt. Cucumber, Early Fortune | 1 Pkt. Squash, Early White Bush |
| 1 Pkt. Cauliflower, Early Snowball | 1 Pkt. Tomato, Matchless |
| 1 Pkt. Egg Plant, Black Beauty | 1 Pkt. Turnip, Purple Top Strap Leaf |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston | |

